

D. Blount

MODERN EUROPE:

OR, A

Compendious HISTORY

OF THE

KINGDOMS and STATES

IN

EUROPE:

Containing what is remarkable relating to their respective
GOVERNMENTS, | TRADE,
LAND AND SEA- | RELIGION,
FORCES, | GENIUS,
METROPOLISES, | LANGUAGE,
UNIVERSITIES, | INTERESTS
NUMBER OF | AND
INHABITANTS, | VIEWS.

WITH

A clear and concise HISTORY of the House of *Bourbon*
in FRANCE; its Views, Intrigues and Influence
in all the Courts of EUROPE.

To which are added,

Several New, Useful, Political and Historical TABLES,
with a MAP of EUROPE.

Dedicated to the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Esq;

L O N D O N :

Printed for EDWARD DILLY, at the *Rose and Crown*
in the *Poultry* near the *Mansion-House*.

M DCC LVII.

MODERN EUROPE

OF THE
COMPARISON

OF THE

KINGDOMS AND STATES

RIGHT HONOURABLE

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AND STATES

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TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
WILLIAM PITT, Esq;
One of His MAJESTY's Principal
Secretaries of State.

S I R,
YOUR great Genius, Capacity
and Application to Business ren-
der you not less fit for a Minister of
this great Kingdom, than your Popu-
larity, Integrity and Disinterestedness
make you beloved by all Britons.

Few Ministers have ever so univer-
sally gained the Esteem and Approba-
tion of their Countrymen, and perhaps
few have deserved it more. Your ex-
traordinary Merit and Zeal for the

IN DEDICATION.

Good of the Public, which have procured You this inestimable Treasure, will no doubt continue to preserve the same: and being likewise perswaded of your great Goodness and Generosity, I cannot but hope, that this small HISTORY of the Present Powers of EUROPE, and of the Arts and Influence of FRANCE to disturb the Christian World, which I humbly presume to dedicate to your Honour, will meet with a gracious and favourable Reception.

That therefore God may direct and prosper His MAJESTY and his Counsels, and make You a happy Instrument to humble our proud, turbulent and formidable Neighbour, is and shall be the hearty Prayer of him, who is with the greatest Respect,

S I R,

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant,

LONDON, July 8th,

1757.

J. S.

P R E F A C E.



EUROPE as to its Shape may be compared to a Woman in a sitting Posture; but the most fashionable or most whimsical Lady can hardly undergo so many Changes in regard to *Adventures, Love, Modes or Dress*, as EUROPE does in regard to *Systems, Alliances, Interest, Religion and Morality*.

In the first Centuries *Europe* was a barbarous Idolatress; in more advanced Centuries a dull Popish Nun; and now she appears as a *French à-la-mode*. Once, the *Ottoman Porte* was a Terror to *Europe*, at another Time the House of *Austria*, and now the House of *Bourbon* is in its Zenith. Formerly the Names of *Russia* and *Prussia* were almost unknown in the World; but now the first is feared, and the last famous. Formerly *Sweden* and *Denmark*, *France* and *Spain*, *Poland* and *Russia* were bitter Enemies; now are they become friendly Neighbours. Formerly the two great Rivals *France* and *Austria* could never agree together; now they give all *Europe* an Example of their most Christian Virtue, Concord and Disinterestedness: O politic Disinterestedness! where one intends to recover *Silesia*, and the other to be a Maritime Power, with what more Fortune, Politics and Money shall be able to effect in the Netherlands.

There

Therefore if the Great WILLIAM III. was now to arise from his Grave, and see the grand Alliance broke, *Lewis* turning the Balance of *Europe* at his Pleasure; *France*, *Spain* and *Naples* of one House, and *Great Britain* abandoned by that House of *Austria*, which was three times saved by English Blood and Money; he might justly cry out, *O Tempora! O Mores!*

The Discovery of the Indies has had a very great Share in the Alterations of *Europe*. Arts, Sciences, Trade, Manufactures, Navigation, Luxury, Pride, Pomp, Avarice, Civility, Dissimulation, Sickneſſes, Envy and Wickedneſs have ſucceeded the old Simplicity, Frugality, Morality and Religion. Silver and Gold are the only Object the Europeans purſue, and the Balance of Power is the Buſineſs of their Princes. Since the Treaty of *Westphalia*, the Powers of *Europe* have kept up ſtanding Armies, which alarmed weak Princes, and obliged them to ſue for the Protection of the ſtronger. Hence the Spring of the two powerful Parties, or the two Politic Scales of *Europe*. In one of theſe Scales are the Houſe of *Bourbon*, *Sweden*, *Turkey* and *Prussia*; which is held by *France*. And in the other are *Great Britain*, *Austria*, *Russia*, *Sardinia*, *Portugal*, *Holland* and *Hanover*; which was formerly held by *England*. This Union is natural, and every one contrary to this muſt either prove fatal or of a ſhort Duration.

You know, Reader, that old things are often little regarded: New things are often loved because of their being new; and the most fabulous Story and most ridiculous Gazette generally move and entertain us more than the most excellent ancient Writer. The World is not without Changes, no more than Princes are without Ambition, Jesuits without Snares and Intrigues, and *Paris* without Compliments. 'Tis therefore in this Respect I dare recommend this little History, as shewing the Present State of *Europe* in a new, short and easy Manner, and inspiring the Minds of young People with a true Sense of foreign Affairs, as greatly useful, especially in this critical Juncture. Besides, Time, Labour and Money may be saved, and the same End obtained, as may be expected from large Volumes. You may herein see almost at one View, the Government, Religion, Revenues, Forces, Trade, Language, Genius and Interest of all the Powers of *Europe*. Sundry new and curious Political Tables are also added; and the several Kingdoms herein follow each other, not with regard to their Situation, but according to their Rank or rather their Power. Should therefore this new-dressed Piece be so happy as to meet with a candid and gracious Reception, it may encourage the Author to aim at serving the Public with other useful and entertaining Matters.

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A. C. O. M.





A COMPENDIOUS
HISTORY
Of the present POWERS of
EUROPE, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

ALL the visible Creation comprehends light and dark Bodies.

The light Bodies are Stars or Fire-Globes, round about which are moved Planets, in the same manner as our Earth moves round the Sun; for every Star is a Sun.

The Sun is a Star or Fire-Globe enlightening and illuminating our whole Planetary System. Her burning Matter must consist of a prodigious torrid or pitched Stone in a spherical Figure. Her Motion is central, and her Velocity immense. The Diameter of the Sun is computed to be 822148 English Miles, and her Bulk a Million of Times greater than the Globe of our Earth.

Six Planets move round the Sun; namely, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn.

These Planets are large, dark, opaque and spherical Bodies. Their Surface is divided into Land and Water, and are inhabited as well as our Earth. The Proportion of their

B

Motion,

2 *A Compendious HISTORY of*
 Motion, Magnitude, Distance and Light
 will be seen by the following Table.

PLANETS.	Mercury.	Venus.	Earth.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.
Their Diameters in English Miles.	2460	7906	7940	4444	81000	88000
Their Distance from the Sun.	32000000	59000000	81000000	123000000	424000000	777000000
Their Periodical Times.	d. h. ' 87, 23, 16	d. h. ' 224, 16, 49	d. h. ' 365, 5, 49	d. h. ' 686, 23, 27	d. h. ' 4332, 12, 20	d. h. ' 10759, 6, 36
Their Moons or Satellites.			1		4	5
Their Proportion of Light and Heat.	700	200	100	43	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{10}$



The Moon is a dark spherical Body and moves round the Earth in 27 Days $\frac{1}{3}$. Her Diameter is 2175 English Miles, and her Distance from the Earth 238920 Miles. The Earth is at least Fifty Times bigger than the Moon. No Man of Knowledge and Learning denies the spherical Figure of the Earth; for the Discoveries of the circular Figure of the Earth are so evident by the Eclipses of the Moon and Voyages at Sea, that they may be said to be strong and convincing Arguments to the most ignorant Turk.

The four known Parts of the Earth, are *Asia, Africa, America* and *Europe*: The last is the least, which is not only the principal and most powerful Part, but in a manner governs and gives Laws to the other three.

Europe may be compared to a sitting Lady, and comprehends three Empires, ten Kingdoms, four Republics and nine Electorates.

'Tis usual to describe the European States according to their Situation; but I apprehend it will not be improper to mention them according to their Rank and Power; and therefore am obliged to give *France* the first Place.



B 2

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

THIS Kingdom is certainly the most powerful in the World. The French Monarch is a despotic Prince, and is generally stiled by the Pope, *The eldest Son of the Church*, and by Foreigners, *The most Christian King*. The Name of the present King is LEWIS XV. His Metropolis is *Paris*, and his Court is at *Versailles*. The Number of the People in *France* is computed at 20000000, and the Inhabitants in *Paris* at 950000 Persons. The established Religion is Popery, which grows stronger every Day, through the Authority of the King, and the Constitution *Unigenitus*. The Forces of *France* are, in Time of Peace, above 240000, and in Time of War 450000 Men, besides the most formidable Fleet in *Europe*, *England* excepted. The ordinary Revenues of the Crown amount to about 10000000 Pounds Sterling, and they are increased at Pleasure. By the *Salique Law*, the Females are excluded from the Throne, and the Successor is called *The DAUPHIN*, and he is declared to be of Age when fourteen Years old.

The Universities of *France* are twenty, and are in the following Towns: *Paris*, *Orleans*, *Rheims*, *Poitiers*, *Bordeaux*, *Angers*, *Nantes*, *Caën*, *Bourges*, *Montpelier*, *Cahors*,

bors, Valence, Aix, Avignon, Lion, Grenoble, Douai, Pont, Moulon, and Toulouse. Besides these there is the *Academy Francoise*, and the *Academy Royal of Sciences*, an Academy for *Painting and Sculpture*, an Academy for *Architecture*, and the *Gobelins*, where all mechanic Arts are exercised and improved.

The French are a gay, warlike, and turbulent People, seldom dejected by Adversity, and intolerably insolent in Prosperity. They exceed all Europeans in Courtesy and Compliments, and are remarkable for Cringes and Flattery. A Frenchman is not tormented with Jealousy, but on the contrary inclines to go with his Wife into all Companies, and is mighty proud of seeing her admired, courted and loved. The French Language is a Mixture of *Latin* and *German*, and is spoken in most Courts of *Europe*.

The principal Ports in this Kingdom are; *Calais, Dieppe, Havre-de-Grace, Honfleur, Rouen, St Malo, Brieux, Treguer, Morlaix, Brest, Audierne, Port L'Orient, Port Louis, Vannes, Nantz, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, Bayonne, Marseilles, Toulon, Antibes, and Port Mahon* in *Minorca*.

France hath a temperate and healthful Air, and produces in abundance Corn, Wine, Oil, many delicious Fruits, and almost every thing desirable in Life. The chief Manufactures are Velvets, Brocades, Lace, Cambrie, Tapestry, Lawn, Woollen and Silk of various

6 *A Compendious HISTORY of*

Kinds; Alamodes, Leather, Gun-Locks, Sword-Blades, and all Sorts of Arms, Toys, Tapes, Hats, Paper, and Thread. The French Trade increases exceedingly, particularly in *Italy*, *Turkey*, the *West* and *East-Indies*, and the Sugar Trade is in a great Measure monopolized by them. Their Fisheries are also very considerable, and they have lately had a great Share in the Herring-Fishery on the Coasts of *England* and *Sbetland*.

There are three Orders of Knighthood in *France*: The Order of *St Michael*, the Order of the *Holy Ghost*, and the Order of *St Lewis*. There are three States in *France*, namely, the Nobility, the Clergy, and the Citizens; but it is above a hundred Years since any Diet has been held there.

The principal Provinces of this Monarchy are, 1. The Isle of *France*. 2. *Orleans*. 3. *Lions*. 4. *Champaigne*. 5. *Burgundy*. 6. *Dauphiny*. 7. *Provence*. 8. *Languedoc*. 9. *Guienne*. 10. *Britany*. 11. *Normandy*. 12. *Alsace*. 13. *Lorraine*. 14. *Barr*. 15. *French Comté*. Besides all these fruitful Countries the French possess a Part of *Flanders*, some Towns in *Germany*, *Italy*, and *Low-Navarre*. In *Asia* and *Africa* they have many Forts, and they are exceeding powerful in *America* by the Possession of *Canada*, *Florida*, *Louisania*, and *Acadia*.

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The Kings of *France*, *Spain* and *Naples*, are of one House and Blood, and as long as the Court of *Versailles* can support its Superiority in *Europe*, *Spain* and *Naples* will not only look upon the French Monarch as the Chief of the House of *Bourbon*, but in great measure be governed by his Counsels and Commands. Thus in regard as well to the exorbitant Power of this House, as to the interior Strength of *France* herself, this Crown will certainly look for perpetual Conquest, especially in the present War, when almost every Court in *Europe* favours its Views; some through Interest, others by Money or an Apprehension of Danger.

The critical Situation of the German Affairs seems to offer this their ambitious Neighbour a good Part of the *Austrian Netherlands*, for a real Friendship and powerful Assistance to recover *Silesia*, as a Province of much more Use and Importance to the Empress Queen and her hereditary Dominions, than the Towns in the *Netherlands*. Nevertheless the most Christian King does not, I apprehend, despise these Towns, as the dear-bought Barrier of *Great Britain* and *Holland*. In a natural Union of *Europe* the Interest of *France* is intirely opposite to that of *Austria*, *England*, *Holland*, *Russia* and *Sardinia*.



3 A Compendious HISTORY of

R U S S I A.

THIS Empire is the largest in *Europe*, and, *France* being excepted, the most powerful also. *Russia* is governed in the most despotic Manner, and its Crown is become elective by the Law of **PETER** the Great. This Law may justly be stiled a very great Error in Politics; for a Kingdom can be in no greater Danger than when the Succession is ill settled. To prove what I advance, I need only say, that the present Empress **ELIZABETH** ascended the Throne by a Rebellion of the Soldiers, and the deposed Emperor **IWAN** is still alive.

Petersburg is the new Metropolis of this vast Empire: Its Inhabitants are computed to be 100000. The Number of the People 14000000, who all profess the Greek Religion. The ordinary Revenues of this Crown, 'tis said, do not amount to 3500000 *l.* Sterling; but that Sum is more considerable in *Russia* than 10000000 *l.* in *England*. The Army is 300000 Men strong, and the Navy consists of 36 Men of War and 125 Gallies. The Country produces Corn, Iron, Hemp, Flax, Honey, Wax and many sorts of Leather and Skins, which they exchange for Wine, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Woollen and Silk Manufactures. The *Russians* have besides a very great Trade with *China* and the

the *East Indies*, from whence they bring Home by Land in Caravans Gold, Silk, Tea and China Ware.

The People are of a chearful Mind and of a vigorous Constitution: There are hardly any Persons in *Europe* who can undergo so great Fatigues, Hunger and Cold as a Russian Soldier. Arts and Sciences greatly increase here, and the Russians have Academies at *Moscow* and *Petersburgh*. They adore some sacred Images, especially *St Nicholas*, whom they look upon as their great Patron. The Russian Language is a Mixture of the Polish and Sclavonian. They used the *Æra* of the Creation of the World to the Year 1700; but the Czar PETER I. ordered them to use the Christian *Æra* by reckoning from the Birth of Christ. The old Julian Calendar is used here, though the Gregorian or New Style is received by almost all the other Princes of *Europe*, and is much more correct and useful.

Russia and *France* are naturally Enemies; but the Court of *France* has of late found Means to insinuate herself into Favour at *Petersburgh* through the Credit of *Austria* and *Saxony*. Time will discover, whether *France* will not labour to bring about another Revolution in Favour of the *Swedes* and the deposed Emperor; for the Russian Auxiliaries that were lately sent into *Germany*, to act against the House of *Bourbon*, can never

be forgiven. In order to prevent the Court of *Russia* having Influence in the Affairs of *Germany* for the future, his most Christian Majesty will find it necessary to encourage the discontented Lords, to gain those on the other Side, and thus lay a strong Foundation for a Revolution and Civil War. The true Interest of *Russia* is to be closely united with *Austria*, *Poland* and the Maritime Powers, against the *Swedes* and *Turks* her most dangerous Neighbours.

T U R K E Y.

I Now come to consider the Grand Signior's Dominions in *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa* jointly as one single European State, and on Account of the great Influence this Empire hath over Christendom, it may not be much amiss to give *Turkey* a Place after *France* and *Russia*. The Grand Signior is restrained by no Laws, and every Man's Life and Fortune are absolutely at his Disposal; but notwithstanding his unlimited Power he is himself in Danger, and has frequently been deposed and put to Death by the Janizaries. The present Grand Turk is named *OSMAN*, and his Residence is at *Constantinople*, the Metropolis of the Empire, which is said to have had 1600000 Inhabitants before the late Plagues. The Number at present is not known; but I take it for granted that there

there is in *Turkey* at least as many People as in *Russia*.

This Empire is very powerful, and can bring into the Field 120000 Janizaries, 100000 Spahis, and as many Tartars and other Slaves. The Navy is not equal to the Venetian Fleet, and much inferior to the Naval Power of other European States. The Imperial Treasure is exceeding great: whenever the Sultan wants Money he can extort vast Sums from his Vice-Roys and other Officers of State; and, if they are immoderately rich, put them to Death and seize their Effects under Pretence of bad Conduct.

The principal Officers or Slaves are the Grand Vizier or Prime Minister, who seldom or never dies a natural Death in this high Station; for he is either strangled or sent into Banishment. After him is the Musti or High-priest; and then the Viziers who sit in the Divan; the Beglerbegs or Vice-Roys; the Kaincanan, or Governor of *Constantinople*; the Treasurer; the Kissar Aga; a Black Eunuch, or Superintendent of the Grand Signior's Women; Capi Agasi; a White Eunuch who has the Command of the Sultan's Pages and White Eunuchs; the Bassas, or Governors of Towns; the Chamberlain; the Aga, or General of the Janizaries; and the Captain-Bassa, or Admiral.

All these Officers of State are commonly either the Children of Christians educated in the Seraglio, or Renegadoes; for few of the native *Turks* are found in any great Employments.

The *Turks* are a warlike People, and have no Manner of Genius or Inclination for the Improvement of Trade and Manufactures, much less for Arts and Sciences: they take Pleasure in spending their Time wholly in smoking, taking Opium, and conversing with their Women in the Haram. Nevertheless this is a fruitful Country, and produces excellent Wool, Corn, Wine, Oil, Fruit, Coffee, Myrrh; and their chief Manufactures are managed by their Christian Subjects, which are Carpets, Cottons, Leather, Raw-silk, Dying-stuffs, Grogram-yarn and Sope.

The established Religion is the Mahometan, of the Sect of *Omar*, which, like the Roman-Catholic Religion, makes the People stupid, blind and superstitious. 'Tis therefore no Wonder that the vast *Turkish* Empire begins to decline in Power, for there is not one single Academy, which can instruct the *Turks* in the Knowledge of the Arts and Sciences, to supply the want of the old Bravery and Enthusiasm which they have now intirely lost. The *Turkish* Language is a Mixture of the Slavonian, the modern Greek

Greek and the Syriac Tongues. No Nation is a greater Enemy to Learning, to Christianity and Mankind than this: and these Barbarians had long ago been driven out of *Europe*, had not the Intrigues of *France* saved them. The Jealousy of the Christian Powers and their Reasons of State are so different, that, notwithstanding their great Strength, they are not able to destroy those piratical Towns, *Algier*, *Tunis* and *Tripolis*: for if *Spain*, *Italy* and *Portugal* should unite in so good a Design, it may be doubted whether *France*, *England* and *Holland* would concur in such an Expedition, lest their Trade to the *Levant* should suffer greatly by it. But Heaven knows how to punish these Infidels; for the Plague does more Execution upon the Turks than the Swords of Christians; and their particular Notion of believing the Doctrine of absolute Predestination tends to make them neglect taking proper Precautions, or using the Means for their Preservation, which brings many Evils upon them.

The *Turks* send no Ministers to the Courts of *Europe*, yet live in a close Union with *France* against the House of *Austria*, and with *Sweden* against *Russia* their dangerous Neighbours.



AUSTRIA.

A U S T R I A.

THE Imperial Dignity being annexed to this House, and it being a natural Barrier against the *French* and *Turks*, I shall not commit a great Error, I hope, if I give this House the fourth Place amongst the European Powers.

MARIA THERESA, the present Empress Queen, rules over all her hereditary Dominions in an arbitrary Manner, and *Vienna* is the Metropolis and the Place of her Residence. The Number of her Subjects is said to be above 9000000 of People, who almost generally profess the Popish Religion; though the Protestant Religion is allowed in many Places. She has no Fleet; but her Land-Forces in the present War amount to 200000 Men, the Garisons in *Italy* and the *Neiberlands* being included. The Revenues are as the Court demands them, and are raised by the States in *Bobemia* and *Hungary*. In Time of Peace the Revenues amount to about 1500000 *l.* Sterling, and in Time of War are double. The Air is not reckoned healthful; but the People are of a chearful Temper, a sincere Spirit and strong Body.

The German Language is spoken in *Austria* and *Bobemia*; but the *Hungarians* speak their own Tongue, which is the Sclavonian.

The

The hereditary Dominions of her Imperial Majesty comprehend *Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Transylvania, Sclavonia, Croatia*, and a Part of *Bosnia*. Her Dominions in *Italy* are *Tuscany, Milan and Mantua*: In the *Netherlands, Brabant, Flanders, Antwerp, Namur, Limburg, Malines, Luxemburg, Hainault*, and a Part of *Guelderland*. The Universities are at *Vienna, Prague, Louvain, Florence, Milan and Mantua*. The Austrian Dominions are fruitful Countries, producing Plenty of Corn, rich Wines, Cattle, Gold, Silver, Iron and Glass, which the Inhabitants change with their Neighbours for Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Silk and Woollen-Manufactures.

The House of *Austria* has three dangerous and powerful Enemies, namely, *France, Turkey and Prussia*; and four natural Friends, *England, Russia, Sardinia and Holland*. The King of *Prussia* hath now for the third Time attacked the Empress Queen on Account of an offensive Alliance with *Russia and Saxony* against him. One Campaign will probably shew the Event of this War; but if the League shall be carried into Execution, and *France, Russia and Austria* become sincere Friends, as they seem to be, then the Prussian *Alexander* will probably be forced to yield *Silesia* again to the Austrian *Semiramis*.

E N G L A N D.

THIS Nation is the principal maritime Power in the World. The Crown is made hereditary in the Family of *Hanover*, by several Acts of Parliament, provided they do not profess Popery, subvert the Constitution, or marry with Papists. The Power of making Laws and raising Money is in the King, Lords, and Commons, and each of them has a negative Voice.

G E O R G E II. is the present King of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and his Residence is usually at *St James's Palace*. No Metropolis in *Europe* is so rich and populous as *London*, where it is computed that there are 1100000 Inhabitants. The greatest Part of them are trading People. A greater Number than are found in *Paris* and *Rome*, or in *Amsterdam*, *Vienna*, *Stockholm* and *Petersburg*. This great and opulent City is seven and a half *English* Miles long, and two and a half broad, containing above 130000 Houses, and 5000 Streets, Lanes and Alleys. It is computed, that above 500 Oxen, and 2500 Sheep are eaten in *London* every Day, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all Sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots and Milk. The whole Number of People in the Realms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, are computed to be above 10000000, who

who generally profess the Protestant reformed Religion, which is by Law established: But there is a Toleration for Protestant Dissenters, as Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists and Quakers: *Jews* are also tolerated: There are likewise a great Number of Roman Catholics, Free-thinkers, and Atheists; and such is the British Liberty, or rather Licentiousness, that every one may set up or profess what Religion he pleases.

The Forces of Great Britain for this Year 1757, are as follow.

British Land Forces — 49749 Men.
Foreigners in British Pay 15149

The Royal Navy
 consists of — 135 Ships of War from
 . 100 Guns to 50.
 38 of 44 Guns.
 57 from 24 Guns to 14.

Bomb Vessels Sloops
 and Royal Yachts, 52

Total of the *Eng-
 lish* Navy, — 282 Ships of War.

The Complement of Seamen in Time of Peace is usually 12 or 14000; but for this Year 1757, 55000 Men are employed to serve in the *British* Fleet.

The Revenues of the Crown for the Payment of the Forces by Sea and Land, and discharg-

discharging the Interest of the National Debt amount to about 5000000 Pounds Sterling a Year : But in Time of War this Sum is greatly augmented. For this Year the following Sums are raised.

To 55000 Seamen — — —	£ 2860000
To 49749 Men for Forces by Land — — —	1213746
To Garrisons and Provisions for <i>America</i> and <i>Gibraltar</i> — —	423963
To raising a Sum by a Guinea-Lottery — — —	525002
To the Army of Observation on Account of <i>Hanover</i> and <i>Prussia</i> —	200000
To Building, Rebuilding, and Repairing his Majesty's Ships —	200000
To Paying the Debt of the Navy —	200000
To the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service —	161557
To the Ordinary of the Navy —	223939
To defraying the extraordinary Expences of his Majesty's Land Forces for the Year 1756, and not provided for by Parliament —	111570
To defraying the Charge of four Regiments of Foot on the <i>Irish</i> Establishment — — —	48926
To paying the Troops of <i>Hanover</i> and <i>Hesse-Cassel</i> that were taken into <i>British</i> Pay — — —	88819
Carried over —	£ 6257522

Brought over —	£ 6257522
To defraying the Expences of the March in <i>Germany</i> , of the Troops of <i>Hanover</i> in <i>English</i> Pay —	31959
To the Hospital for exposed Chil- dren — — — — —	30000
To the Support of the Royal Hof- pital at <i>Greenwich</i> — — —	10000
To the Hospital of Sick Seamen —	10000
To reduced Officers in <i>Britain</i> —	33000
To Pensions for Widows of re- duced Officers — — —	2350
To paying the General, General Staff-Officers, and Officers of the Hospitals for his Majesty's Land Forces — — —	47060
To the Interest of the National Debt — — — — —	2800000
To the ordinary Expence of the King's Household — — —	800000
Total of the Charges of 1757, £	10,021,891

The *Britons* are generally a sincere, active, courageous and thoughtful People; but somewhat inclined to Passion, Melancholy and an unsteady Disposition. Their Language is compounded of *Dutch*, *Latin* and *French*: The best *English* is spoke at *Oxford*.

The Universities in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* are seven, namely, *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, *Glasgow*, *St Andrews*, *Aberdeen*, *Edinburgh*,
and

and *Dublin*. The Air is not very healthful, but the Country is exceeding fruitful, producing in Abundance excellent Wheat, Corn, Apples, Pears, Cherries, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Asses, Hares, Rabbits, Goats, besides all Sorts of tame Fowls and River Fish.

Trade and Manufactures are in their Zenith here; for vast Quantities of Woollen Goods are constantly exported to *Holland*, *Germany*, *Russia*, *Turkey*, the *East* and *West Indies*, *Spain*, *Portugal* and *Ireland*. Besides, the *English* export Fish, Watches, Clocks, Locks, Edge-Tools, Guns, Swords, Metal Toys, Laces and Paper. Leather, Lead, Corn and Coals are also exported; and for these Commodities they import several Sorts of Wines, Oil, Salt, Iron, Silk, Lawn, Lace, *Cambrie* and *French Alamodes*.

Great Britain has but one dangerous Neighbour, who is so much the more formidable as he is very powerful and very politic, and a most implacable Enemy to this Country. The Interests of *France* and *England* are quite contrary. *France* is a Popish Country; *England* a Protestant People. Frenchmen are governed as Slaves; Britons as free born Men. Frenchmen idolize their King; Englishmen their Country. *France* intends sooner or later to subvert and conquer *Germany*, and to erect an universal Monarchy. It is the Interest of *England* to oppose the *French* Incroachments, to assist *Ger-*
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many, and to defend its feeble Princes. *France*, not content to be a maritime Power, employs her Strength, Skill, and the most cunning Arts to dispute the Command of the Sea with *Great Britain*, to be enabled to make perpetual Invasions into those trading Islands, and if possible to destroy them. *England* dislikes the very Name of such a naval French Power, as tending to the immediate Destruction of the Protestant Religion in *Great Britain*, and of Liberty, Glory and Property, and therefore spares neither Blood nor Treasure to prevent it.

Two such neighbouring Nations being exceeding strong, different in Genius, Government, Religion and Interest, must certainly in the End weaken and destroy the one or the other; for the Jealousy between the Cities of *Paris* and *London* is much the same as that which once subsisted between *Rome* and *Carthage*. The Hatred seems to be mortal, and the Jealousy punie; and therefore one of these Nations must be subdued by the other, their Views being as contrary as those of *Alexander* and *Darius*, *Cesar* and *Pompey*, *Augustus* and *Antony*.

In the ordinary System of *Europe*, it is the Interest of *Great Britain* to be closely united with *Austria*, *Russia* and *Sardinia*, to balance the Power of *France*, *Turkey*, *Sweden* and *Prussia*: But the natural Balance of *Europe* is turned wrong by *Lewis*, and French Flattery

Flattery and Money have prevailed with the Courts of *Vienna* and *St Petersburg*, to neglect their true Interest and the Maintenance of the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

SWEDEN

THE next Place, after *England*, is to be given to *Sweden*. Here the Legislative Power is vested in the States, and the Executive Power is in the King and the Senate. The usual Time for the States to assemble is every third Year, when the Senators are accountable for whatever they have done since the last Diet.

The King, as a Prince, can do no Wrong: his Votes are superior to two, and inferior to three of the Senators, and he consequently can be easily over-ruled, if he should attempt any thing contrary to Law or the Liberties of the People. The important Dispute last Summer about the Royal Prerogative was ended in Favour of the Senate: And some beheaded and disgraced Lords were made Proofs of the Loyalty of the Swedish Republic.

The Residence of his present Majesty *ADOLPH FREDERICK* is at *Stockholm* the Metropolis of the Kingdom, where the Royal Palace, the Harbour and the City are equally admirable. The Number of Souls in this City hardly amount to 150000, and the whole

whole Number of the Inhabitants of *Sweden* is reckoned not to exceed 4300000. The Forces of this Kingdom consist of 49754 well-disciplined Soldiers. Besides there is a Militia about the same Number, and it has many strong and fortified Towns. The Swedish Navy is considerable, namely, 40 Ships of War of the Line, and 115 Gallies. The Revenues of this Crown amount to 1300000*l. per Annum*; but in Time of War much more must be raised.

The *Swedes* have in this Century so much improved in Arts and Sciences, that they are quite another People. In the Cities of *Upsal*, *Lunden*, *Abo* and *Griepswald* are Universities, which are frequented by Persons of the greatest Distinction. In *Stockholm* is a Royal Academy of Sciences, whose Members consist of Senators, Counts, Barons, Noblemen, Clergymen, Tradesmen and Mechanics, which plainly proves that Learning is now no more looked upon as Pedantry in *Sweden*.

The Trade and Manufactures of *Sweden* greatly increase, especially the Silk and Woollen Manufactures. The *Swedes* export Iron, Copper, Steel, Lead, Pitch, Tar, Skins, Fir, Timber and other Naval Stores, for which they exchange and import Salt, Wines, Sugar, Silk, Tea, Coffee, Corn, Tobacco and Wool. The Air is exceeding healthful, and the People are generally chearful, complaisant and courageous, can endure Cold, Hunger

Hunger and Poverty; but they are jealous and distrustful. Lutheranism is the only Religion professed here, and no other is tolerated. The old Gothic Language is as yet spoken very pure and unmixed in *Sweden*.

The Interest and Views of this Kingdom are greatly altered from what they were formerly. Formerly *Sweden* was only a warlike Nation; but at present she may be also called a trading Nation. Formerly *Sweden* and *Denmark* were the most bitter Enemies; now they are and they ought to be sincere Friends. Formerly *Russia* was looked upon with Contempt; now the Politics and Alliances of *Sweden* must tend to strengthen herself and to weaken this formidable Neighbour. Therefore, notwithstanding the near Relation between the Courts of *Stockholm* and *St Petersburg*, and the mutual Interest with the House of *Holstein*, the Swedish Crown will hardly enter into an Union with *Russia*; but will rather throw the Weight into the opposite Scale of *Europe*, and live in a good and close Correspondence with *France*, *Turkey*, *Denmark* and *Poland*. The present Alliance between *France* and *Russia* is not to be regarded as a natural Friendship, but a Work of Artifice, and consequently of short Continuance.

The ill-settled Succession in *Russia* may tend much to the Advantage of *Sweden*, for

it will certainly create great Confusion and Civil Wars in that vast Empire, and the next Vacancy of the Throne will decide Matters of the greatest Consequence to the Northern Powers; but none is so much interested in a Revolution of *Russia* as the Swedish Monarchy.

S P A I N.

'TIS believed that all the Kingdoms, Countries and Islands belonging to the Spanish Crown, will at least make the seventh Part of the World. But this vast Monarchy is not so remarkable for Power as for its Extent. It may be said that the Discovery of *America* hath enriched Foreigners, depopulated *Spain*, and made the Spaniards at home proud, indolent and lazy. When we consider these Things, together with the Celibacy of the Clergy, Monks, and Nuns, the cruel Inquisition, and the Spaniards Aversion to Trade, then it will appear to be no great Wonder why *Spain* cannot do much in *Europe* without the Assistance of *France*.

This Kingdom is hereditary, and the Kings are absolute Sovereigns, being of the same House and Family with the Kings of *France*. His present Catholic Majesty is FERDINAND VI. his Residence is at *Madrid* the Metropolis of *Spain*. The Number of the Inhabitants

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bitants is calculated to be about 5000000, who are Roman Catholics, and those of the most rigid Sort.

The Revenues of the Crown are computed at 5600000*l.* Sterling, *per Annum*; the greatest Part of which arises from the American Silver-Mines, of which the King has a Fifth. The Forces of *Spain* in Time of Peace are 50000, and in Time of War 100000: The Royal Navy has lately been increased, and contains about Thirty-eight Ships of War.

Spain is a mountainous Country, generally of a dry, pure and serene Air, and produces rich Wines, Oil, Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Almonds, Pomgranates, Chestnuts and Capers: Likewise Silk, fine Wool, Flax and Cotton. It produces also a great Quantity of Salt, some Quick-silver, Steel, Copper and Iron. The Spaniards exchange these Commodities for Woolen Manufactures, Wrought Silks, Lace and Velvets from *England*, *France*, *Holland* and *Italy*: But as their Importations amount to more than their Exportations, the Balance must consequently be paid by the Produce and Treasure of *America*. Their Manufactures are not considerable, which proceeds from the Indolence of the Natives and the want of Hands; but they have improved in them since the Accession of the Family of *Bourbon* to the Crown of *Spain*.

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The Spaniards are Men of Wit, and admired for their Secrecy, Constancy and Patience in Adversity : They are true to their Words, Enemies to Lying, and exceeding temperate in Eating and Drinking : Yet, as all other Nations, they have their Vices and Defects ; for they are extremely proud, indolent and lazy, and without any Reason believe the most fabulous Miracles and Stories of the Monks and Priests.

The Clergy are here excessively rich and powerful. The Archbishop of *Toledo's* Revenues amount to above 120000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum.* The holy Office or Inquisition reigns in *Spain* with a terrible Cruelty, the Prisoner being put to Torture and forced to confess himself Guilty, whether it be so or not, and he neither knows his Accusers or the Witnesses against him.

The Spanish Language has a great Affinity to the Latin, but is mixed with Arabic Words and Terminations. Arts and Sciences are not much cultivated ; yet here are several Universities ; namely, *Salamanca, Terragona, Toledo, Alcala, Sevilla, Granada, Valladolid, Ossuna, Huesca, Saragossa, Sigüenza, Valencia, Lerida, Barcelona, Compostella,* and *Mexico in America.*

Spain was in the last Century more powerful than any other Country in *Europe.* They aimed at no less than universal Monarchy in

the Reigns of *Charles V.* and *Philip II.* But by their ambitious Designs, and the Weakness of the three succeeding Monarchs, she was reduced to so low a Situation as to accept of a *French Prince* for her King, a Grandson of her most bitter Enemy, *Lewis XIV. of France*; in few Words, *England* weakened her Naval Power, and *France* her Land-Forces. Since the Accession of the House of *Bourbon* to the Crown of *Spain* Things are greatly altered by the new Maxims of the Spanish Ministry; for *Spain* dares now scarcely execute any Thing contrary to the Counsels of the Court of *Versailles*; and *Ferdinand* in reality may be called a Plenipotentiary Vice-*Lewis*. This close Conjunction of *France* with *Spain* is exceedingly prejudicial to the latter; for by such an Union *France* intends nothing but to drain away from *Spain* their Men and Treasure for supporting her own Interest in *Europe*, to amuse her with fair Promises of setting up Spanish Princes in *Italy*, of retaking *Gibraltar*, and of assisting her to recover her ancient Naval Power. As the Center of the modern French Politics is to DIVIDE AND RULE, 'tis an easy Matter to guess that *France* will take care so to balance the Power and Glory of *Spain*, that she may not be able to throw off this civil and obliging Yoke, but may rather remain continually dependent on French Generosity.

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The real Interest of *Spain* is rather to adhere to *Great Britain*, *Holland*, *Austria* and *Sardinia* than to *France*, which is already too powerful for all her Neighbours. But it is evident from many Things, that the Spanish Court would soon determine to break with *Great Britain* in this War, if an Express from *Versailles* should desire it: Yet to avoid a general Jealousy of all Powers, *France* inclines rather to do her Business alone, than by such a dangerous Conjunction to lose her affected Credit of Sincerity, Justice and Moderation.

D E N M A R K.

DENMARK and *Norway* are hereditary Kingdoms, and governed in an arbitrary Manner; but the Danish Kings are legal Sovereigns, and perhaps the only legal Sovereigns in the World; for the Senators, Nobility, Clergy and Commons divested themselves of their Right as well as Power in a general Diet at *Copenhagen* in 1660, and made a formal Surrender of their Liberties to King *Fredrick III.*

The Residence and Metropolis of his present Danish Majesty **FREDERICK V.** is at *Copenhagen* a fine and fortified Town, where there are about 80000 Inhabitants. The Number of Souls in the two Kingdoms of *Denmark* and *Norway* is very near 2800000, who all profess the Lutheran Religion. The

Revenues of the Crown amount to 600000*l.* *per Annum*; but this Sum may be greatly augmented, if the King pleases to appoint more Taxes, which are very small in *Denmark*.

The Land-Forces are 40000 Men, part of which are Foreigners, and in Time of Peace are frequently hired to foreign Princes, and on that Account the Sovereign receives a Subsidy almost equal to their Pay. The Royal Navy consists of 40 large Ships of War, besides a good Number of Gallies, Sloops and Bomb-Vessels.

Denmark abounds in Corn, Cattle, Fish and rich Pastures: And *Norway* produces Copper, Iron, Fir, Timber, Pitch and Tar, and her Sea-coasts abound with Fish. The Danes have a very good Trade with *Guinea* and the *East* and *West Indies*. The Commodities they export are Corn, Oxen, Horses, dry Fish, Iron, Copper, Skins, Tar, Naval Stores and East India Wares; for which they import Wine, Oil, Tobacco, Salt, Silk and Woolen Stuffs, Sugar and Spices. Arts and Sciences increase in these Kingdoms, and there are two Universities, one at *Copenhagen* and another at *Kiel*. The Language of the Danish Court and Nobility is High-Dutch or German; but the common People speak a Sort of Swedish with a peculiar Dialect. The Danes are tall and strong-bodied Men; but have indeed neither the Courage
nor

nor the Vigour that the Swedes and Norwegians have.

Denmark was formerly more powerful than any of her Neighbours. At one Time she was Mistress over *England*, and at another Time over *Sweden*; but her cruel and tyrannical Government caused the Loss of them both. Her violent Passion to reconquer *Sweden* engaged her in many bloody Wars, by which *Denmark* was not only forced to yield up to the Swedes *Schonen*, *Holland* and *Bleking*, but had been conquered herself by the famous *Charles X.* if the Dutch and other Powers had not effectually interposed. In the Year 1700, when *Sweden* was attacked by all her Neighbours, and especially after the Battle of *Poltowa*, there was a very proper Opportunity for *Denmark* to recover her fruitful Provinces again; but her best Troops were beaten in *Schonen* by General *Stenbock*, and thus was this fair Prospect lost.

Since that Time Things are greatly altered in the North; for when the too formidable Power of *Sweden* ceased, then ceased also the Envy and Jealousy of the Danes. The sudden and terrible Increase of the Russian Power and the dangerous Pretensions of *Peter Fredorawitz* on *Sleswig*, are and ought to be powerful Arguments for the Court of *Denmark* to forget intirely the old Jealousy, to change its former Conduct, and to take

such Measures as they very wisely have taken these Thirty-six Years past to the common Advantage of the North.

Another Reason why *Denmark* now adheres rather to a French Alliance than an English, is the Neighbourhood of *Hanover*, whose Elector is King of *Great Britain*. 'Tis therefore very evident and easy to guess, that *Denmark* must rather throw her Weight into that Scale of *Europe*, where *France*, *Sweden*, *Turkey* and *Prussia* are, than in the opposite Balance of Power.

P R U S S I A.

THIS Kingdom is very powerful, tho' it is of small Extent, and hardly a twentieth Part of *Poland*. It is joined with *Brandenburg*, *Pomerania*, *Lusalia*, *Silesia*, *Magdeburg*, and other Districts in *Germany*, and is always so well armed as not to be surpris'd by her Neighbours. The King makes a great Figure by his Capacity; and the excellent Oeconomy, the incomparable Justice and Industry of the People, greatly tend to strengthen this Kingdom. The present King rules over all his German Dominions in an absolute Manner; but the States of *Prussia* are allowed sometimes to keep a Diet and to consult about the Affairs of the State.

Königsberg is the Metropolis of *Prussia*; but the Court is at *Berlin*, a strong and beautiful

tiful Town of *Brandenburg*, which is reckoned to contain 80000 Inhabitants. The whole Number of People in these well-cultivated Countries is about 2600000, who profess the Lutheran Religion, except the Court and the French Protestants, who are Calvinists. The Revenues of the King of *Prussia* in Time of Peace do not exceed 800000 *l.* but in the present War they are more than double that Sum. His Troops who have so often distinguished themselves by Victories over the *Austrians*, may be justly called Invincible, and their Number is computed to be 150000 Men. This Number of Warriors may be reckoned extraordinary great, if we consider the small Extent of his Dominions. The King has also many strong Towns, and has a great Inclination to become a Maritime Power: and he will no doubt carry this Design into Execution, if Divine Providence enables him to finish this dangerous War with Glory and Success.

This Country enjoys a very healthful Air. Its Commodities are Wax, Honey, Timber, Leather, Corn, Woolen and Silk Manufactures, and Hard-wares, which they export; and for these they import Wines, Salt, Oil, Spices, Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Metals.

The Knowledge of Arts and Sciences increases in this Kingdom. At *Francfort* on the *Oder*, *Konigsberg*, *Hall*, *Breslaw* and *Duisburg* are Universities; and in *Berlin* there

is a Royal Society. The People are of a chearful Temper, of a tall Stature and a robust Constitution; they are like the *Germans* in their Manners and Behaviour, and their Mother-Tongue is the German.

Four great Princes have very much enlarged the Power of the House of *Brandenburg*. *Frederick William* Elector of *Brandenburg*, after he had assisted *Charles Gustavus* King of *Sweden* against the *Poles*, obtained the Sovereignty over *Prussia* in 1657. His Son *Frederick* was crowned the first King of *Prussia* at *Königsberg* in 1701, and in the same Year was acknowledged as such by all the Princes of *Europe*, except *France* and *Spain*. His Son *Frederick William's* Dominions were enlarged with *Upper-Guelderland*, the Countries of *Kessel*, *Kreikenbeck*, *Neufchatel* and *Valingen*, by the Peace of *Utrecht*; and this Prince added also to his Dominions the City of *Stetin* and a Part of *Pomerania*, by a Treaty with *Sweden* in 1720. He was very fond of his Troops, which he had increased to the Number of 100000 Men, generally robust, tall and well-dressed, and also well paid and exercised. His extraordinary Love of Money, and his great Frugality and Oeconomy enabled him to leave his Son one of the most considerable public Treasures in *Europe*.

CHARLES FREDERICK, the Prussian *Alexander*, succeeded his Father in 1740. He

He represented to the Queen of *Hungary* his Right to the Principality of *Jagendorf* and other Districts of *Silesia*, and required immediate Possession; but she refused to yield up any Thing. He soon after entred into *Silesia* with a powerful Army, and, after he had gained the bloody Battle of *Molnitz* in 1741, and another near *Czaslow* in 1742, the *Austrian* Heroine was forced to yield to the Conqueror the greatest Part of *Silesia* and all the County of *Glatz*, by the Treaty of *Breslaw*.

In the Year 1744 his Prussian Majesty entred again into the Queen of *Hungary's* Dominions, and took the City of *Prague*. In 1745 he gave Battle to Prince *Charles*, and gained a complete Victory: and in that same Year the Battle near *Stadenitz* was fought: where his superior Genius, his military Skill and inimitable Prudence, rendered him victorious. In the End of that Year he invaded *Saxony*, and having defeated the Saxons took *Dresden*. In the Height of so many Triumphs and Victories the King of *Prussia* was satisfied with an equitable Peace, by which *Silesia* was again in a solemn Manner yielded to him: *Saxony* evacuated, the Emperor *Francis* acknowledged, and the Dominions of the Empress Queen were guaranteed.

Thus was Peace restored, *Prussia's* Name made glorious, and its Frontiers extended. The King himself directed every Thing dur-

ing the War, and now also conducted every Thing in Time of Peace. He regulated the Laws and lessened the Time for ending Law-suits: He encouraged Trade, and invited learned Men into his Dominions; studying to make his Subjects rich and happy. He wholly applied himself to the Affairs of his Dominions, when in the Year 1756 he discovered a dangerous League of the Courts of *Vienna*, *Petersburg* and *Dresden* against him and his Subjects. He, perceiving their formidable Designs, applies to the Court of *Vienna*, and desires a full Security not to be attacked for Two Years. The Heroine refuses to grant it. *Alexander* perceiving that this Gordian Knot could only be cut by the Sword, assembles his *Macedonians*, and without any Delay or useless Negotiations enters *Saxony* with his Army, disarms the Country, and enters *Dresden* its Metropolis with Triumph.

At the same Time this conquering Prince invaded *Bohemia*, and gave Battle to Count *Brown* at *Lowosbitz*, and with an inferior Number gloriously defeated him. Then he blocked up the Saxon Camp at *Pirna*, and without drawing his Sword, made the whole Army, from the Field-Marshal to the least Tambour, Prisoners of War. A surprising Revolution! which shews what a great Genius can do in the World.

Thus

Thus the Conqueror gloriously finished this Campaign, by which the Prussian Name is raised to the highest Pitch of Grandeur. He now took care to provide good Winter-Quarters for his brave Warriors, and they were quartered all over *Saxony*, where, no doubt, the poor People paid dearly for the Ambition of their Prince.

As for his Prussian Majesty, he is not only King, but also first Minister, General and Treasurer; nay, he transacts all his Business himself, and is every where.

In this Year 1757, after being strengthened with large Contributions and recruited with a fresh Supply of Forces, he again invaded *Bohemia*, and having overcome all Opposition, this victorious Prince marched directly towards *Prague*, and on the 6th of *May* attacked and again defeated Marshal *Brown* near that City. He now besieges *Prague*, a fortified and very large City, and if he takes it, it is probable that he will immediately either give another Battle, or march directly to the Gates of *Vienna*, and then propose, and if possible, conclude a moderate Peace with his great and implacable Enemy.

Thus the King of *Prussia* may justly be stiled the Glory of our Age, a Terror to *Austria*, and the Father of his People.

The Interest of this great Prince, as Elector of *Brandenburg*, is to protect the Protestant Religion, to preserve the Liberties of
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the German Princes, and to deliver them from the Influence and Yoke of the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*. Thus by restoring the Credit of the Diet of *Ratisbon*, by maintaining the Essence of the Germanic Constitution, and by enabling the Princes of the Empire to speak their true Sentiments, he will act as a German Patriot, and must certainly be considered as the Head and Defender of the Protestant Cause. Yet notwithstanding this, some of the Princes, that are even on his Side, are perhaps a little terrified by his late sudden Invasion and Subjection of *Saxony*.

It is the Interest of this Prince, as King of *Prussia*, to be closely united with *Sweden*, which is still able to make a powerful Diversion against *Russia* in Favour of the Court of *Berlin*. *Denmark* is naturally inclined to wish the Prosperity of *Prussia*, that she may live in less Fear of the overgrown Power and dangerous Pretensions of *Russia*: This Empire is a formidable Neighbour, whose Power his Prussian Majesty ought by all Means to lessen, and to prevent by Alliances having too great an Influence in *Poland*, and especially in *Courland*; for if the latter be once brought under the Russian Yoke, *Prussia* then will not be able to resist a sudden and formidable Attack. If such a Genius as that of *Peter Alexowitz* should reascend the Throne of *Russia*, then not only *Prussia*, but perhaps
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the whole North would be the Sufferers. 'Tis therefore the Interest of *Prussia*, *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *France*, to hinder, and, if possible, to exclude the Duke of *Holstein* from the Succession, and by assisting the Party of the deposed Emperor *Iwan*, to create and foment Factions and Revolutions in this vast Empire, which Things may be the more easily done after the Death of the present reigning Princess, since *Petersburg* yet continues to abound with secretly disaffected and discontented Lords.

If we except the Russian Empire, the most dangerous Neighbour of the House of *Brandenburg* is the Court of *Vienna*. The Empress Queen is a Princess of a great Spirit, whose Power, Influence and Imperial Dignity prompt her to affect great Things, which can never be accomplished, as long as there is so powerful a Member of the Empire as the King of *Prussia*. Having inherited from her great Ancestors an Austrian Ambition, she can hardly forgive King *Frederick* for his twice attacking her Dominions, and never intends to prove a sincere Friend to him without his restoring *Silesia*. This Country lies greatly at her Heart, and on this Account she hath brought the Courts of *Petersburg* and *Dresden* into her Interest; and being strengthened by a new Alliance with *France*, she designed in her Turn to attack *Prussia*, but was politicly prevented.

Notwith-

Notwithstanding this Princess's Losses in the last War, and the lost Battles in this present, it is certain, that she is still more powerful than the House of *Brandenburg*; therefore in general it is the Interest of the King of *Prussia* to be in Friendship with *France*. The French use to support their Allies well as long as their Interest requires it; but now being engaged in a War with *Great Britain*, an old Friend to the House of *Austria*, it was their Interest to enter into an Alliance with the Court of *Vienna* to humble that of *Berlin*; by which Policy the French hindered the Maritime Powers from entering into any Confederacy with *Germany* against them, and consequently they will be delivered from a general War.

Prussia may be said to have been twice a Dupe of *France* in the last War, and that her Interest is now also sacrificed by this Power. But though the French Court is well pleased to see the Austrian and Prussian Eagles pecking out each other's Eyes, yet it will never suffer the latter to be destroyed, but only to have her Feathers well plucked.

The King of *Prussia* is, notwithstanding his Victories, in great Danger. His Neighbours are rather jealous of his extraordinary Genius and enterprising Courage than of his Power. No Prince in *Europe* has so many Neighbours with so many different Interests as the King of *Prussia*, therefore he ought
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to be uncommonly watchful over his Country. He is obliged as it were to keep three Balances in his Hands, namely, the Balance of the North against *Russia*, that of *Germany* against the House of *Austria*, and the great and general Balance of Power with *Great Britain* against *France*.

The sudden Increase of the Prussian Power is remarkable. In the ordinary and natural Way every Thing which suddenly grows, almost as suddenly declines. The Persian and Grecian Monarchies sprung up quickly, and sunk presently; but the Assyrian and Roman Monarchies grew slowly, and decayed slowly. *Tamerlain* and *Cingiskan* in very few Years erected an Asiatic Monarchy, but at their Death the whole Building fell down. Popery began slowly, advanced by incredible Art, Fraud and Policy, supported itself since by Excommunications, Killing and Burning, and yet continues to enjoy an old green Age, which does not seem to preface any speedy Dissolution.

Holland became very soon rich, glorious and powerful in the last Century; but now declines very much; and perhaps the formidable Empire of *Russia* may not be altogether free from an Observation of this Kind. It ought therefore to be the Care of the Court of *Berlin* to prevent powerful Leagues from being entered into, such as had very near ruined *Sweden* in the Beginning of this Century.

P O L A N D

P O L A N D.

POLAND is an elective Kingdom. The legislative Power is lodged in the States, and the executive Power in the Senate: But in reality there is a Confederacy of united States; for every Nobleman and Palatine governs his own Province in the most despotic Manner. The King has not even so much Power as the Doge of *Venice*, for he can neither do Good or Harm to those that are called his Subjects; but the Power and Tyranny of the Nobility is very great, and the principal Gentry keep their Horse and Foot-guards: They can sell, punish and hang their Peasants without the least Trial; and when any of the Noblemen or great Lords are engaged in War with one another, which generally comes to pass as often as a King is elected, then these poor Slaves are forced to follow them into the Field and fight for them.

The Splendor and Wealth of the great Families is almost incredible. Prince *Lubomirski* has sometimes had 6000 Horse and Foot in his Pay, and his Revenues amount at least to 70000 *l.* Sterling a Year. Such a Subject is probably more dangerous than useful, especially in *Poland*. The longest Time the Diet can sit is Six Weeks, and if Business cannot be done in that Time, it must

must be left undone. This Assembly is generally very tumultuous, and one dissenting Voice hinders the best Resolutions, and disappoints the Designs of the Diet.

Warsaw is the Metropolis of *Poland*, and the Place where the King resides. His present Polish Majesty, *AUGUSTUS III.* is also Elector of *Saxony*, of which *Dresden* is the Capital. The Number of People in this Kingdom is computed to be 5800000, who zealously profess the Roman Catholic Religion: There are some of the Greek Religion and some Jews; the latter of which pay about 12000*l.* a Year for their Protection. The Army in *Poland* is 36000 Men, and that of *Lituania* 12000. The Poles neglect Arts and Sciences and have very few learned Men: They have only one University at *Cracow*.

The *Dutch* export from this Country great Quantities of Corn, and also Hemp, Flax, Honey, Leather, Furs, Pitch, Tar, Wax, Potashes and Salt: For which the Poles import all Sorts of Manufactures, as also Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines and Spices. The Soil is temperate and very fruitful; but the Inhabitants are to a great Degree proud, lazy and dull, and consequently poor and miserable in general.

The Austrian and French Factions have put this Kingdom into great Confusion; and a Country where the Laws are without Force,
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the Nobility sell their Votes, and the People are Slaves, may be called a ruined State; defenceless within, and despised Abroad.

In this Century the Poles have distinguished themselves more by killing one another, than by destroying their Enemies; and French Pistoles and Russian Rubles have got a great Ascendant over the Hearts of the Poles at every Election of a new King, so that the Sum of 400000 *l.* would probably determine them to call in the Russians, and with their Assistance destroy Towns, burn Villages and kill many Thousands of their own Countrymen. This seems to be the Patriotism of the modern Poles, which is intirely opposite to that of their glorious Ancestors. *Poland* and *Denmark* evidently prove, that Subjects under a limited Government may be worse treated, and much more unhappy than under an arbitrary one.

The Interest of *Poland* with respect to foreign Powers, is quite different from what it was formerly. In the last Century *Poland* was so powerful, that it was frequently an Overmatch for many of its Neighbours, and especially for *Russia*: but Things have taken a different Turn, and it may be said that *Russia* is become a Lawgiver to *Poland*. The House of *Austria* has also great Influence in this Kingdom, and it is her Interest to fix upon the Polish Throne a Prince that has no Dependence upon the Court of *Versailles*.

Russia

Russia and *Austria*, as natural Friends, have a considerable Advantage from a Polish King who is intirely in their Interest; for in Case of a War with the Turks their common Enemy, a Diversion may be made by *Poland* in their Favour. Another Advantage is to be expected when the House of *Austria* is engaged in any War with the House of *Bourbon*, which consists in allowing the Russian Auxiliaries a free March through *Poland*. This was the true Reason why the Emperor *Charles VI.* so strongly opposed the Election of *Stanislaus* to the Kingdom of *Poland* in the Year 1733; which cost him *Naples, Sicily, Lorain and Barr.*

The Dependence of this Kingdom upon the Friendship of *Russia* and *Austria* is very prejudicial to the interior Strength, and also to the Dignity and Credit of *Poland*; yet notwithstanding it preserves the Poles from being overrun by Turks, Tartars, and perhaps by the Prussians, which Powers very well know the helpless and deplorable Situation of the Polish Affairs. They have now no Connection with the Swedes, for by the Loss of *Livonia* they are no longer their Neighbours, and consequently the old Jealousy and Differences are intirely ceased: But the Situation of *Sweden* and *Poland* is very favourable for them to make a Diversion against *Russia* their common Enemy; but this is hardly to be expected of Poles,
whose

whose Government seems to act without any secret Designs or political Views, nay without any Views at all. Their ambitious Neighbours think it their Interest to raise and promote Divisions, Parties and Factions in this Republic, and by Power and Money dictate Laws, create Confusion, and kindle Civil Wars. The Election of a new King seems to be very near, which is the great Harvest of the Poles, and no less a Benefit to their Neighbours.

N A P L E S and S I C I L Y.

TH E S E two hereditary Kingdoms are often called by the Name of *the two Sicilies*, and their Government is unlimited and despotic. *Naples* is the capital City where his Sicilian Majesty DON CARLOS has his Residence. The Number of Inhabitants is supposed to be about 2100000, who profess and adhere altogether to the Roman Catholic Religion.

The Land-Forces of these Realms are usually 30000 Men, and the reigning Prince is now building Ships of War, that, according to the Policy of the House of *Bourbon*, he may become powerful at Sea. The King can increase his Revenues at Pleasure; but in an ordinary Way they cannot be advanced to a greater Sum than to 600000 *l.* in a Year. The Country is very fruitful, and

and produces in great Plenty Corn, Wine, Oil, Silk, Fruits, Hemp and Flax, for which Commodities the People export Woolen and Silk Manufactures, Lawn, Spices and Salt. The Universities are at *Naples* and *Catania*. The Italian and Spanish Languages are equally spoken here.

The Interest of these two Kingdoms is the same as that of other Nations, namely, to preserve Peace, to extend their Commerce, to encourage Arts and Learning, and to promote Manufactures. But an ambitious Court has not a proper Regard to the Happiness of the People, but chiefly studies to make the reigning Prince prised, great and powerful. This false Policy is too much pursued by all the House of *Bourbon*; for the Subjects are forced at the Expence of their Lives and Fortunes to aggrandize their Monarchs, and their Power is stiled the Glory of their Country. *Spain* has the same Influence in the Court of *Naples*, as *France* in that of *Madrid*, *Parma*, and also of *Naples*; it may be said that the Princes of the House of *Bourbon* move about the grand Monarch as the Planets do about the Sun. 'Tis therefore very probable that the Forces of the *two Sicilies* will for the future be employed to lessen the Power of *Sardinia*, to conquer the Dominions of the House of *Austria*, and thereby help to carry the Scheme of the French into Execution, which is to make
Italy

Italy a Settlement in general for Princes of the House of *Bourbon*.

P O R T U G A L.

THE Kingdom of *Portugal* is governed by arbitrary Princes, and the Succession to the Crown is made hereditary to the House of *Braganza*.

Lisbon, the unhappy Metropolis, was almost intirely destroyed in 1755, by an Earthquake, but is still the Residence of his present Majesty King JOSEPH, who is now busy in rebuilding in a grand Manner this City, notwithstanding the many fresh Warnings and frequent Shocks of Earthquakes.

The Number of Inhabitants in *Portugal* is reckoned to amount to 2000000, who profess Popery and embrace its Superstitions in the greatest Degree, being kept in Awe by the cruel Inquisition. It is common every Year for some Jews, or others, to be burnt here at the famous *Auto de Fe*. Which Barbarities are plain Evidences of the Cruelty of *Rome* and of the Ignorance and Credulity of *Portugal*, and are a Reproach to our Age.

The Revenues of this Kingdom are ordinarily 1400000 l. Sterling, which in Time of War or on any other Occasion may be easily augmented. The Forces in this Kingdom are in Time of Peace 25000 Men, which

which can be increased to 50000 in Case of Necessity : They are not well-disciplined, for the chief Care of this Nation is to grow rich by an extensive Trade. The Royal Navy is about 25 Ships of War, great and small together, which Number is hardly sufficient for defending their Colonies in the *East* and *West Indies*, much less the Coasts of *Portugal*.

This Country is not favoured with a pure Air ; yet it produces and exports Wines, Salt, Sugar, Oil, Tobacco, Brazil, Indigo, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Ivory and Fruits ; for which the Portuguese exchange and import a great Quantity of Corn, Woolen and Silk-Manufactures, Iron, Pitch, Tar, Timber and Naval Stores. The Portuguese are possessed of *Goa* and *Dio* in *Asia*, *Masagan* in *Africa*, and the *Brazils* in *America*, which latter is the most profitable Colony in the World. The Universities of this Kingdom are at *Lisbon*, *Ebora* and *Coimbra* ; but the Portuguese are not famous for Learning and the Sciences. Their Language does not differ much from the Spanish, and their Genius and Customs are also much the same ; tho' they do not confine themselves to wearing of Black Clothes as the Spaniards generally do.

Portugal has only *Spain* for its Neighbour : It is plain and evident that its chief Policy is to guard itself well against this

D

Kingdom.

Kingdom. The overgrown Power of the House of *Bourbon*, the Union of the Courts of *Paris* and *Madrid*, and the Pretensions that *Spain* may at any Time make to this Crown, are Considerations, which may create the greatest Distrust, Jealousy and Fear; and consequently, will determine his Portuguese Majesty to live in a close Union with the Maritime Powers, the House of *Austria* and the King of *Sardinia*; but more especially with *Great Britain*, whose Men of War are the best Barrier to this Kingdom. As for the Piratical States of *Barbary*, which are constantly at War with *Portugal*, there seems to be no Expedient for avoiding their Robberies and Insolence, unless a martial Prince should ascend the Throne of *Portugal*, increase his Navy and Land-Forces, and in Conjunction with *Spain* and some Italian Princes should attack and destroy those Sea-Robbers, who had long ago been driven out of their plundering Towns, had not the Jealousy and different Interests of the Christian Princes saved them.

S A R D I N I A.

THIS Kingdom, as well as *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, are governed intirely according to the Will and Pleasure of his Sardinian Majesty, and the Succession to the Crown is hereditary. The present King CHARLES
EMANUEL,

EMANUEL, has his Residence at *Turin*, a strong and beautiful Town, where there is an University. All the Inhabitants profess the Popish Religion, and their Number is about 1800000 Souls. The Revenues of the King of *Sardinia* are computed in Time of Peace to amount to 500000 *l.* a Year, out of which Sum he pays and maintains an Army of 30000 Men: As for a Navy, this Island is not yet possessed of any.

The Climate and Air are not here reckoned very healthful; yet notwithstanding this Prince's Countries produce Wines, Oil, Corn, Salt, Flax, Hemp, Silk and several Sorts of Fish, which Commodities are exchanged for Woolen, Silk and Iron-Manufactures, French Haberdashery Wares, Tea, Coffee and Sugar. The Spanish and Italian Languages are spoken here; and the Genius, Customs and Constitution of the Inhabitants are much the same with their Neighbours.

The House of *Bourbon* is without all doubt now much stronger in *Italy* than the House of *Austria*, the former being possessed of *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Parma*, *Placentia* and *Gualtella*. 'Tis likewise not to be doubted that the Liberty of the Italian States depends on an equal Balance between these two Houses, which Balance his Sardinian Majesty keeps in his Hands. His Dominions are however hard pressed by a dangerous and formidable Power, and almost surrounded by the House

of *Bourbon*; therefore in order to avoid Dependency and Slavery, it is natural for him to live in a near Union with *Great Britain*, *Austria*, *Germany*, *Holland* and *Portugal*; for his near Relation by Blood to *France* and *Spain* is not much to be regarded, Princes having no other Object in View than their own Power, Glory and Interest. 'Tis true, that no Prince in all *Europe* needs more Prudence, Conduct and Policy than the King of *Sardinia*; for whatever Party he may espouse, he runs a Risk to lose his Authority, Independence and Dominions, especially in so critical a Conjunction as *Europe* is in at present.

H O L L A N D.

THIS State consists of so many different Republics as there are Provinces in it, all independent of each other, and united for their common Defence. The Names of the Seven United Provinces are *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Guelderland*, *Overysfel*, *Groningen* and *Friesland*, which, by the Tyranny of *Spain*, were forced to Rebellion, and formed the famous Union of *Utrecht* in the Year 1579.

The States General consist commonly of Three Deputies from every Province; but whatever Resolution these Deputies take, it must be confirmed by their Provinces, and by

by every City in each Province, before it can obtain the Force of a Law. The Residence of the States General is at the *Hague*, who, as Representatives of the whole Republic, consult about Affairs of the State, declare War, make Peace, form Alliances, and give Audience to foreign Ministers.

WILLIAM V. Prince of *Orange and Nassau*, is the present hereditary Stadtholder and Captain General and Admiral of the Seven United Provinces. This Republic is very populous, for in all her Dominions there are at least 5600000 Souls, which is an extraordinary Number in Proportion to the Extent of this State. Their Religion is Calvinism, yet notwithstanding all Religions and Sects are here tolerated, and the Roman Catholics, next to the Presbyterians, are most numerous. The Revenues of the Republic are commonly in Time of Peace 1600000*l.* which Sum in Time of War is often increased to 4000000*l.* The Land-Forces amount to 40000 Men, and the Half of them is generally garisoned in the Barrier-Towns; namely, *Namur, Thurnay, Ypres, Menin, Warneton, Furnes, Fort-Knock, Den-dermonde and Ruremonde*, which all belong to the House of *Austria*.

In the Beginning of the last Century the Naval Power of *Holland* was more formidable than any other; nay there were more Ships in this little State than in all *Europe*

together; but Things are now changed, and the Industry of the great Powers will at length become the Ruin of this Republic. Neither the East India nor the West India Companies are what they have been formerly; and Wealth, Fortune and Spirit seem in some Measure to be sunk: Yet notwithstanding the Dutch are still powerful at Sea, for they keep a Fleet of Forty Ships of the Line, and have so much Timber, Naval Stores, and other Materials prepared at *Sardam*, that they could build a Man of War every Week, and perhaps sooner.

The Air in *Holland* is thick and foggy, and the Country produces nothing but some Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Fish and Wild-Fowl. But Trade, Industry, Frugality and Manufactures supply all their Wants. The Dutch export a great Quantity of Woolen and Silk Goods, East and West India Wares, for which they import Corn, Victuals and Rough Wares. In *Asia*, they have Settlements at *Cuncan*, *Malabar*, *Coromandel*, *Mulacca*, *Ceylon*, *Java* and the *Moluckish* Islands. In *Africa*, at *Guinea*, and *The Cape of Good Hope*. In *America*, at *Surinam*, *Coro*, *Guiana*, *Boron* and *Esquio*. The Dutch have Universities at *Leiden*, *Utrecht*, *Franeker*, *Groningen* and *Harderwick*: And their Language is a mixt and corrupted German.

As Trade or Commerce is the chief Support of this Republic, their Interest lies in living

living upon good Terms with all the European Powers, and in a strict Performance of Treaties and Engagements with their Allies. The true Friends and Allies of this trading State are *Great Britain, Austria, Russia* and *Sardinia*; for whatever may be promised from *France* ought always to be suspected. The Court of *Paris*, intending nothing but to ruin the Maritime Powers, employs all her Skill, Intrigues and Pistoles, to keep *Holland* in Inactivity, Sleep and Neutrality; as very well knowing, when the Naval Strength of *England* is broken, that of *Holland* must follow. Every Step *France* gains either by Sea or Land hastens the Ruin of *Holland*; and therefore her Preservation solely depends in supporting *England* and *Austria* against the House of *Bourbon*; for without such a Policy this Republic must lose her Independency, Dignity and Credit. Her Interest is likewise to promote the Balance of Power in the North, especially at Sea, that neither *Sweden* nor *Denmark*, nor *Russia* may be absolute Masters of the *Baltic* Sea, and consequently may not be capable to prescribe Laws for the Commerce of the United Provinces.

SWITZERLAND.

THIS Republic is divided into Thirteen Cantons, namely, 1. *Zurick.* 2. *Bern.* 3. *Bazil.* 4. *Schaffhausen.* 5. *Glaris.* 6. *Appenzel.* 7. *Friburg.* 8. *Lucern.* 9. *Solothurn.* 10. *Zug.* 11. *Switz.* 12. *Uri.* 13. *Undewold*; of which the Six first are Protestant and the Seven last are Popish Cantons.

Each Province or Canton is a sovereign and independent State, and governed by its own Laws; but the general Affairs of the Republic are under the Examination and Direction of the yearly Diet that is commonly held at *Baden.* Standing Forces are not allowed here, but in no Country is there a better regulated Militia, for every Switzer is inrolled, and 100000 Soldiers can easily be called together in one Day by kindling great Fires in the high Mountains, with which the Cantons are surrounded. The Inhabitants are computed at 1400000, many of whom are hired out to *France, Holland, Spain* and *Germany*, more for the Defence of those Nations, than to act offensively or invade other Countries.

The Air here is cold, and this mountainous Country produces and exports Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Timber, some Woolen and Linen Manufactures, for which Commodities

ties the Switzers exchange very little but Corn. They are a brave, sincere and hardy People, extremely frugal, having prohibited the wearing of Jewels, Gold and Silver Laces, and are more fond of the old Simplicity than the new French A-la-modes and Compliments. In *Geneva* and *Lausanne* are Universities, and the Italian, German and French Languages are spoken here, according to the different Countries that lie next to them.

Switzerland is a powerful Republic, pacific at Home, and respected Abroad. She does not intermeddle in the Disputes of other Nations; but takes care of her own Affairs at Home. By such prudent Government, this State is a great Gainer, and will not only be very strong by a long Peace, but also will improve and augment the martial Spirit and Discipline of the Nation; by hiring out great Numbers of Soldiers in Foreign Pay, who may be easily recalled, if the Republic should be attacked. *Germany*, *Italy* and *France* are Neighbours to the Swiss, of which the last is the most dangerous and powerful; yet she will hardly quarrel with this warlike Nation, well knowing that bloody Battles and little Profit would be the Issue of such a War.

V E N I C E.

THE Venetian Government is a pure Aristocracy, and the Majesty of the Republic resides in the Grand Senate. The Duke or Doge is only in reality the principal Senator, and consequently his Power is very small. He is elected by the Senate and enjoys his Dignity during his Life. *Venice* is his Residence, a rich and beautiful City. The Number of Inhabitants is about 1200000 Souls, who all profess the Popish Religion, but without a Spanish Zeal. The yearly Revenues of the Republic are Three Millions of Pounds Sterling; the third Part of which is laid up in Time of Peace, tho' an Army of 20000 Men and a powerful Navy is constantly kept up here.

The Country is fruitful, and the Trade and Manufactures are flourishing; but not to be compared to what they were before the Discovery of the *East Indies*. The Venetians export Gold, Silver and Silk Manufactures, Marble, Glass and Looking-Glasses, Arms, Wines, Oil, Honey and Wax; for which they import East and West India Commodities. The Italian Language is spoken here, and the University is at *Padua*.

The Glory of the Venetian State is, that she has preserved her Liberty for upwards of

of 1200 Years. She has been exposed to three great and extraordinary Dangers: namely, 1. By the War with the Hungarians and Genoese. 2. By the famous League of *Gambray*; whereby the Pope, the Emperor, *Spain*, *France* and other Italian Princes entred into a Confederacy to divide her Dominions. 3. and lastly, When the Spanish Ambassador designed to burn the Fleet and the excellent Ammunition-house, and to surprise and take the City by a Spanish Army, which was in the Neighbourhood: But all these Dangers were surmounted by the extraordinary Wisdom of the Venetian Senate. *Venice* alone was once a Match for the whole Ottoman Power by Land and Sea. The famous Siege of *Candia* was as fatal to the Turks as to Christendom; for those Infidels have since that Time made a less Figure in *Europe*: yet notwithstanding, the Republic was also weakened by that bloody and long War; her Treasures exhausted; and her Dominions reduced to a narrower Compass. Her general Interest as a trading State, requires her to live in Peace with all her Neighbours; but more especially, she must always have a constant Eye upon the Turks, and live in a strict Friendship with the House of *Austria* and even with *Russia* for the same Reason. The good Understanding betwixt *France* and *Turkey* is apt to create a Distrust; and the powerful Settlements in *Italy* upon

Princes of the House of *Bourbon*, must be regarded with a secret Jealousy. As to other Powers, *Venice* should wish that the King of *Sardinia* may not be oppressed; nor the Pope rendered more powerful; *Genoa* not more to be humbled; and *Switzerland* to remain in Peace and Prosperity.

G E N O A

THE Government of this little Republic is a Mixture of Aristocracy and Democracy. The Majesty of the State resides in the Duke or Doge and the Twelve Counsellors, who are continually about him. The Doge is elected every Two Years; during that Time he is supported at the public Expence, resides in the Palace, and is attended by Guards and other princely Honours. The legislative Power is vested in the Council, which consists of Four hundred Noblemen and Citizens of Fortune.

The Revenues are usually in Time of Peace 150000 *l.* Sterling, and by this Sum the Republic defrays the Charge of the Government, and keeps up 3000 Men and Seven Gallies. The Genoeses export large Quantities of Brocades, Gold and Silver-Stuffs, Velvets, Wine, Oil, Paper, Fruit; for which Commodities they import Corn and East and West India Wares.

The

The Italian Language is spoken here, and the Religion is Popish. This Republic cannot by her own Strength preserve her Liberty, much less keep the Island of *Corfica*, without the Assistance and Protection of some great Power. The King of *Sardinia* is a dangerous Neighbour, and his Pretensions have raised such Apprehensions of Danger, that *Genoa* has been forced to throw herself into the Arms of *France*, by whom she is now protected.

The ECCLESIASTICAL STATE.

THE Pope was in the Beginning no more than an ordinary Bishop, whose Successors, through the Darkness of several Ages and innumerable fraudulent Arts, have gradually raised the Papal Authority to such a Height, that *Rome*, before the Reformation, was directly going to change all the Empires, Kingdoms and States in the World into an Universal Bishoprick.

Luther gave this spiritual Monarchy a great Blow, and delivered the Northern Princes of *Europe* from the cruel and tyrannical Yoke of the Popes; yet notwithstanding, this dangerous Babylon still subsists, and even increases in Strength, through the infernal Subtlety, Policy and Frauds of the Court of *Rome*.

The

The Pope's Territories contain the following Provinces; *Ferrara, Bolognese, Romagna, Urbino, Ancona, Castello, Perugiano, Orvietano*, the Patrimony of *St Peter*, *Umbria, Sabina, Campagna di Roma*, and *Avignon* in *France*. *Rome* is the chief City and the Residence of the Pope. He is an absolute Prince, and his Prime Minister is the Cardinal Patron, usually his Nephew. As a Temporal Prince his Forces are very small, and his Revenues are only about 500000*l.* Sterling per Annum, but in Time of War this Sum can be greatly augmented.

The Territories of the Pope are fruitful, and his Subjects export Wine, Oil, Corn, Fruit, Marble, Salt, Wax, Silk, Hemp and Flax; for which Commodities the Inhabitants import Spices and Manufactures. The Italian Language is spoken here, and the Universities are at *Rome, Bologna, Ferrara* and *Perusa*.

The Interest of the Pope, as a temporal Prince, is to preserve, as much as he can, the Balance of the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*; which Equality secures the Balance in *Italy*, the Papal Dignity, and the Influence of the Holy See. The King of *the two Sicilies* is a dangerous Neighbour, and tho' the Pope considers him as a Subject, yet he has always so much Power as to resent any Injury done him by the Holy Father.

Tuscany

Tuscany is to be kindly regarded by the Pope, especially now, when the Duke is Emperor. *Savoy* is to be looked upon with friendly Eyes, as holding the Passages into *Italy*, and keeping the Balance of it. *Venice* is too prudent to attack the Pope, and too powerful to be attacked by him. As to the Turks and Piratical States of *Barbary*, the Pope has great Reason to be watchful and fearful of them; his Coasts being quite open, liable to a Descent, and without Naval Power.

The principal Articles of the Popish Faith
are these following:

1. *The Infallibility of the Pope*: By which monstrous Doctrine he is regarded by the Roman Catholics as a sacred Person, a Vice-God, or Christ's Vicar upon Earth. By this Character he claims a Right to rule the Universal Church, to set up and dethrone Kings and to give their Kingdoms to whom he pleases. He claims the Titles of *Holy Father*, *His Holiness*, and *St Peter's Successor*.

2. *The Prohibition of all Christendom from reading and searching the Scriptures*. By this infernal Doctrine the Pope is made the only Interpreter of the sacred Oracles, and the poor Roman Catholics are in a Manner forced to leave the Care of their immortal Souls

Souls and eternal Salvation to this proud Bishop and triple-crowned Antichrist.

3. *The Celibacy of the Pope and his Clergy*, is another Invention of the Church of Rome. Marriage is lawful and a necessary Passion in Mankind for propagating the Species: But the Pope regards it as a Thing impure and unclean. This Doctrine, though greatly prejudicial to a State, yet strikes the Minds of the common People with a high Veneration for the Sanctity of his pretended Holiness, and the Purity and Continence of his Clergy; but, nevertheless, it has been proved beyond Dispute, that many of them are far from having the Gift of Chastity.

4. *The Popish Purgatory* is the Devil's Master-piece. What Sin and Evil cannot a Man do in this World, when he believes that there is no eternal Punishment after this Life, and that the Pope and his Monks can, for his Money, deliver him from this Purgatory by their Masses? The more Money he is able to leave to the Romish Priests, the more Prayers will he have after his Decease, and consequently be the sooner purified in this Popish Fire, and reconciled with God. This pernicious Doctrine makes its Believers to depend constantly on the Holy See, and brings vast Treasures into the Coffers of the Romish Clergy.

5. *The Doctrine of Transubstantiation, and the Adoration of the Host*, is another Antichristian

christian Doctrine. Not *Mahomet* himself, the greatest Impostor upon Earth, could dare to persuade his dull and wrong-headed Arabians, that a consecrated Piece of Bread was a God: for can that be a God which I can eat, break and destroy? Is this consecrated Bread an eternal and almighty Spirit? Or has it created Heaven and Earth? Yet notwithstanding, this gross and fabulous Absurdity is swallowed by *France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Poland, Austria*, and a great Part of *Germany*, where the People, at the Elevation of this Bread, prostrate themselves on the Ground, and in the most humble Posture adore it. Thus the Pope and his Monks dishonour God and rob him of the Glory due to him, merely to keep the poor People in Ignorance and a blind Dependence upon themselves.

6. *The worshipping of Images and the Relics of their Martyrs*, is the most gross Idolatry upon Earth. These Images are only Representations of Men canonized by the Popes, and now adored by the Papists. The poor People are taught to believe, that in these Images a Sort of Divinity or extraordinary Power resides, and that thereby they sometimes move themselves, weep, talk and work many Miracles. An Example of this is in one of the Churches of *Lucca*, where the Papists shew the *Virgin Mary* with the Child *Jesus* in her Arms, of which they tell this
fabulous

fabulous Story; that a blaspheming Gamester in Rage and Despair took up a Stone and threw it at the Child, but that the Virgin, to preserve him from the Blow, which was levelled at his Head, shifted him instantly from her right Arm into the Left, in which he is now held, and that the Gamester was swallowed up by the Earth upon the Spot. The Virgin notwithstanding received the Blow upon her Shoulder, and that the Blood immediately issued; which is still preserved in a Crystal Vessel and produced with the greatest Ceremony by the Priest in his Vestments, while all the Company kiss this sacred Relic on their Knees.

Abundance of such miraculous Images are to be seen all over *Italy*, of which *St Francis*, *St Dominic*, *St Antony of Padua* and the Lady of *Loretto*, are the most famous; who have, as they say, cured a great Number of dumb, blind, deaf and lame Persons; nay that many quite dead have been restored to Life again. Many Thousands of Foreigners come, at the anniversary Festival of these idle Pictures, to pay their Devotions and to make large Offerings for the Support of these Saints. *Rome* is above all Places blessed with these Popish Manufactures, where every Body is admitted for ready Money to see the Relics of a Thousand Martyrs, and where the pious Monks have carefully preserved a true Piece of our Saviour's Cross,

Cross, a true Bone of the Ass he rode on to *Jerusalem*, and a true Shift of the Virgin *Mary*, with more such nonsensical Trumpery, and feigned Toys, kept to no other End, but to enrich *Rome*, to make the Populace superstitious, and to support the holy Father and his lazy Monks at the Expence of all *Europe*.

7. *The Canonization or Creation of Saints depends intirely on the Pope.* This Invention is calculated to shew the sacred Nature of his Holiness, to amuse People with Pomp and Processions, and to oblige Princes to bring their Treasures to *Rome*. As for Instance; if the King of *France* desires to have one of his Family sainted or beatified, then he must not only gild the Hands of the Cardinal Patron and other Creatures of the Pope, and pay a great Sum of Money for the Pomp and Magnificence of the Ceremony; but also be exceedingly obliged to the holy Father for this extraordinary Complaisance. But the Creation of Saints is become almost as common as the Creation of Cardinals; and a very small Merit must indeed be necessary to Canonization, when *Garnet* a Jesuit, who was privy to the Gun-powder Plot, and was hanged for his Treason, is one of this holy Register at *Rome*.

8. *Fastings and Self-Whippings* must also be mentioned to the Honour of his Holiness. Can that deserve the Name of Fast-
ing,

ing, when the Pope, his Monks and all the Roman Catholics at a certain Time of the Year abstain from Flesh, but eat very luxurious Meals of Fish, rich Sauces and Sweetmeats, besides a great Plenty of Wine, with which they are often drunk? The deluded *Flagellantes*, or Self-whippers, cannot but be regarded as mad, when these miserable Creatures in Time of Lent, not having any Faith or Reliance upon our Saviour and his Merits, walk with Whips in their Hands, and lash themselves, as they go along, on the bare Back, till it is all covered over with Blood; which ridiculous Penance they suffer for no other End, but to gain the Affection of the Monks, and the Praise of the blind deluded Populace.

9. *Rome*, not content to deprive God of his Worship by introducing a manifest Idolatry in all Popish Countries, and to amuse the World with Ignorance, Error and Superstition, still finds Means more and more to deceive Mankind: *The holy Water, the Incense, and the Lamps and Wax-Candles and the like*, are also a great Part of the Popish Faith. Every Body who goes in or comes out of a Church must be sprinkled with the holy Water, or sprinkle himself with it, from a Vessel of Marble placed near the Door of the Church. And this Water is not only purifying to Men and Women, but also to Horses, Asses and other Animals, by giving
a small

a small Sum of Money to the Pope and his Servants.

As soon as any Body advances a little forward in a Popish Church, the Smell as well as the Smoke of the Incense is very sensible; and the Eyes will particularly be attracted by a great Number of Lamps and Wax-Candles, which are constantly burning before the Shrines and Images of the Saints. The Altars of the principal Images are covered with Gold and Silver Plate, stuck full of Wax-Lights and disposed in beautiful Figures: All which Ceremonies, Expences and Pageantry are designed only to give People an high Idea of Popery, to draw Foreigners to *Rome*, and by their Offerings and Donations to support the Popish Churches and their idle Servants the Clergy of the holy Father; but do not in the least promote real Holiness, and a true Faith in Christ.

All these Things are invented and calculated by the Popes for no other End than to lay a solid and strong Foundation for an universal spiritual Monarchy, by which the Pope might be raised as much above all sovereign Princes, as these are above their Subjects. All *Europe* knows how far the Pope had advanced this spiritual Building before the Reformation, when almost a third Part of the Europeans were Monks; when Kings were excommunicated and dethroned; when

when their Subjects were publicly stirred up by *Rome* to Rebellion; when the Princes of *Europe* were commanded by that proud Anti-Christ to retake the holy Sepulchre and *Jerusalem*, and many Thousands perished in that foolish Attempt; when all *Europe* was plunged into the deepest Ignorance, Darkness and Superstition; and when Pardons for Sins and eternal Salvation were publicly sold by the Pope and his Monks; then, I suppose, *Europe* was very near being thrown into the Chains and Slavery of the holy Father.

Yet notwithstanding the great and many Losses his Holiness suffered by the Reformation, he is still a very powerful spiritual Monarch. In all Roman Catholic Countries he is regarded as the Head of the Christian World. The Rule of Faith and all religious Disputes are subject to his Censure. The Power of Excommunication and Absolution, even in the highest Degree, are attributed to him. He creates the Seventy Cardinals, who pretend to be next in Dignity to crowned Heads. He grants the Investitures of the Bishops, Pardons, Indulgences, Pensions, Procurations, Appeals, Dispensations, Licenses and innumerable Bulls. He regulates Fasts and Feasts at his Pleasure. He has in *Europe* at least 300000 Parishes, and more than 50000 Convents subject to his Jurisdiction, from which the Sum of
15000000 l.

15000000*l.* Sterling *per Annum* is carried into his Holiness's Coffers. Those Revenues are stiled the *spiritual* Treasure or the Treasure of *the Church*; with which Sum more than a Million of idle Monks, Jesuits and Emissaries are sent into the Four Parts of the World to preach the Gospel and convert People; or, to speak plain English, to make them and their Princes spiritual and temporal Slaves to the Will of the triple-crowned Bishop of *Rome*.

The Views and Interest of the holy Father, as Pope, are to unite the Roman Catholic Princes against the Protestants, to persecute, kill, burn and destroy the latter, to support the Popish Interest in *Germany*, *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to hinder Reading the sacred Oracles, and the Learning of Arts and Sciences, to increase the Number of Monks, Nuns and Pilgrims, and thus by a general Prohibition of all such Authors as are not his fast Friends, to play the old Game again, to plunge *Europe* into gross and Popish Darkness, to murder and dethrone Princes, to excommunicate Kingdoms and States, to encourage Rebellions by public Bulls, and, being also Master of People's Bodies and Fortunes as well as their Souls and Consciences, to make himself a despotic universal Monarch. Never were the Turks so fatal to Christendom, as this holy Father is to the prosperous Society of Mankind.



*A Compendious History of the Policy and
Influence of France, since the Accession
of the House of Bourbon to that Crown.*

IT is very necessary for all Britons to know this Country for various Reasons, and especially at this Time, when the Power of *France* is overgrown, her Policy inimitable, and her Influence in other Courts general. Besides, her laborious People, her extensive Trade, her Situation and Naval Power, her Number of Subjects and her near Neighbourhood, are Things of the utmost Consequence to the British Islands.

HENRY IV. the first King of *France* of the House of *Bourbon*, was one of the greatest Princes of his Age. He was equally admirable in the Field and in the Cabinet: His Kingdom was harrassed by a long Series of Divisions, Factions, Massacres and Civil Wars. Though he lived among Traitors at Home and Enemies Abroad he conquered Obstacles seemingly invincible, and left *France* in a flourishing Condition. His last and glorious Project was to erect a Balance of Power in *Europe*, to divide *Italy* into Principalities, and to lessen the formidable Power of the House of *Austria*; but, just going

going to execute this Scheme, he was suddenly stabbed in his Coach by *Ravaillac* in the Streets of *Paris*, in the Year 1610.

The long succeeding Minority, the weak and timorous Regency of the Queen Mother, and the turbulent Spirit of the great Lords, all conspired to give *France* her last finishing Blow, when her Deliverer appeared.

Richlieu, a Man of a great Genius, impenetrable Policy and inimitable Boldness, was this Deliverer. 1622.

In a few Years he accomplished three Things; which, if others had attempted to do, the Consequence would have been their own Ruin. 1. He invested and took the strong

Towns from the Protestants, and entirely ruined their Power. 2. He 1628.

contrived and forced *Mary* the Queen Mother to leave the Kingdom; He executed many powerful Lords, lessened the Power of the Parliament, humbled the Princes of the Blood, and made *Lewis XIII.* an absolute Prince. 3. He weakned and harassed the House of *Austria* by Power, Money and Policy: for he called the Swedes into *Germany*; he corrupted the Austrian Generals; he fatigued the Spaniards by Italian Wars, and assisted the Portuguese, the Dutch and Catalonian Rebels, that *Austria* and *Spain* being drained of Men and Money, and almost quite ruined, were at a loss how to purchase and sue for a Peace. At last,

Richlieu, this extraordinary Man, after he had, by the Superiority of his Genius, procured *France* the Superiority of Power in *Europe*, died in 1642, hated, dreaded, admired and esteemed by all the Christian World.

Mazarine, a Creature and Disciple of *Richlieu*, was his Successor. He was as prudent, timorous, artful and greedy of Riches, as his Predecessor *Richlieu* was bold, revengeful, ambitious, ingenious and enterprising. He was hated and persecuted by all *France*, and was obliged to retire twice out of the Kingdom; however he steadily executed *Richlieu's* Plan, by uniting with *Oliver Cromwell* against *Spain*, by confirming the King's Authority and enlarging the Dominions of *France* with *Alsace*, *Mets*, *Toul* and *Verdun*, *Brisac* and *Philipsburg* by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and with *Roussillon* by the Peace of the *Pyrenees*. *Mazarine* had amassed near 200000000 Livres, 1661. when he departed, which gives his Name very little Honour.

Lewis XIV. is very well known in *Europe* for being a complaisant Courtier, an inconstant Lover, a Protector of Learning, and a formidable Neighbour. All his Policy was employed to add Conquests to his Dominions. In 1667 he fell very unexpectedly upon the Spanish Low-Countries under Pretence of maintaining the Rights of his Queen, which

which occasioned the famous triple Alliance, and hastened the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, by which *France* gave up 1668. the *French-Comté*, which she had conquered; but kept *Namur*, *Charleroy*, *Hetb*, *Doway*, *Tournay*, *Lisle* and many other Towns of great Importance.

In the Year 1672 *Lewis* attacked the Dutch with 100000 Men, and would probably have destroyed their Republic, if the Emperor, *Spain*, *Brandenburg*, and even *England* their Enemy, had not declared in Favour of *Holland*. The Treaty of *Nimeguen* was afterwards concluded, 1678. by which the French got the *French-Comté* and many strong Towns in the Low-Countries, and in Effect the whole Duchy of *Lorrain*.

Now was the Grandeur of *France* and the Magnificence of *Lewis* in their Zenith. Arts, Sciences, Trade, Manufactures, Civilities, Fashions, Pomp and Galantry distinguished *France* as much at Home as her Power Abroad. This French King was indeed the first Christian Prince, whose Policy had so general an Influence in all other Courts; the Effects of *Richlieu's* Genius, *Cromwell's* and *Charles's* Mistakes, as also *Colbert's* Merit; were very soon felt in *Europe*. The Chambers of Reunion made a strong 1681. Alarm, by which *Lewis* in the Midst of Peace boldly seized *Straßburg* and *Luxem-*

burg, without any Colour of Right. He made an Alliance with *Sweden* and *Turkey*, supported the discontented Rebels in *Hungary* against *Austria*, assisted the Portuguese against *Spain*, and corrupted the English Ministry. The bombarding of *Algiers* and *Genoa*, the Humiliation of the Pope and the Embassy of *Siam*, were indisputable Proofs of the Grandeur of *Lewis*: *France* was now feared, hated and admired by all *Europe*.

Conde, *Turenne* and *Luxemburg* were the greatest Captains, and *Louvois* and *Colbert* the ablest Ministers of their Age. The Army consisted of above 300000 Men, and the Royal Navy consisted of more than a Hundred large Ships of the Line. The Finances and Revenues had never been so great in this Kingdom. All *France* idolized her King, whose Power, Policy and Asiatic Splendor were equally admired by his Subjects. Nothing was more commonly talked of in *France*, than a fifth Universal Monarchy, and *Europe* was almost given up by Flatterers and Court Ladies to *Lewis le Grand*: But by Foreigners he was generally stiled the Common Enemy.

When *Austria* and *Spain* were exceedingly weakened by many Provinces they lost both in and after the Thirty Years War: When *Germany* was exhausted and *Denmark* ruined by the Swedes; when *Russia* was unknown and *England* was governed by a Popish Prince

Prince intirely depending upon *France*; when the Balance of Power was lost by the overgrown Power of *Turkey*, *France* and *Sweden*, three natural Allies; then the little Republic of *Holland* dares to offer a Remedy, and, in spite of *Lewis* the Great, send the Prince of *Orange* into *England*, to depose *James II.* to change the English Ministry, and to establish an Union and League against *France*.

Lewis, perceiving the Consequence of the Prince of *Orange's* being on the Throne, made three Descents upon *England* in order to replace his dear and useful Ally *James* upon the English Throne, and attacked the Dutch, whereby he came into a Quarrel with the Emperor, the Empire, *Spain*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and almost all *Italy*. This was the second general War *France* had sustained. One of these Enemies, namely *England* or *Spain*, would have been formerly sufficient to distress *France*; but now altogether could hardly struggle with her. *Lewis* had increased his Naval Strength to such a Degree, as no Nation ever before exceeded. He had in the Course of this War Four hundred and Fifty thousand Men in his Pay, and his Armies in *Germany* and *Flanders* often amounted to a Hundred thousand Soldiers. Neither the Turkish Empire nor the Roman, still greater, had ever more or so many Wars at once to support. Yet notwithstanding,

the dangerous Situation of *Europe* was in some Measure retrieved by this general Union against *France*, and King *William* put a Stop to the boundless Ambition of *Lewis XIV.*; for though the *French* were always victorious in the Field; yet their Naval Strength suffered greatly, and their Finances were exhausted.

At last the Treaty of *Ryswick* was concluded, by which *France* restored 1697. *Friburg, Brisac, Kiel and Philipsburg* to the Empire; and *Luxemburg, Mons, Aeth, Courtray* and all she had taken near the *Pyrenees* to the Spaniards; and *Lorraine* to the Duke *Charles V.* *France* also agreed to demolish the Fortifications of *Straßburg, Fort Lewis, Traerback* and *Mount-Royal*. The Chambers of Reunion were abolished, and *William III.* was acknowledged lawful King of *England*.

All *Europe* was astonished, that *Lewis*, who still preserved the Superiority over his Enemies, should agree to such a Peace, as if he had been conquered. But it must be observed, that *France* was fatigued by a long Resistance against so many Enemies at once, and even exhausted by her Victories. All the Council represented the Misery of the People, and declared for Peace: *Madam Maintenon* was sensible of it, and persuaded the King to agree to a Peace. *Lewis* perceiving that the League was rather against his

his Person than against *France*, and considering the low Ebb his Finances were reduced to, thought it necessary to put on an Appearance of Moderation, in order to keep in Quiet so many jealous Powers. The Peace would give him Time to procure new Allies, to reestablish his Finances, to regain the Affection of his Subjects, and to train up a new Soldiery: And perhaps the soon expected Death of *Charles II.* of *Spain* was a strong Motive to this inglorious Peace; for it was the Interest of the French King to prevent that vast Monarchy from falling wholly into the other Branch of the Austrian Family.

Now *France* was reduced lower. *Lewis* was then above Sixty Years of Age, *Madam Maintenon* was almost Prime Minister, and *Conde*, *Turenne* and *Luxemburg* were no more: Yet notwithstanding *France* preserved still a distinguished Superiority over her Neighbours. All the Potentates of the Christian World turned their Attention upon *Spain*, whose Monarch, the last Male Issue of *Charles V.* was dangerously ill. *Leopold* and *Lewis* were the great Heirs and powerful Rivals to these vast Dominions. The Emperor intreated, and threatned. *Lewis* and his Ambassador at *Madrid* flattered. *William* King of *England* proposed the Treaty of Partition, by which *Spain* and *America* should belong to the Archduke *Charles*, and the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily* were to be

given to the Dauphin. The French King consented to it, but the Emperor would not sign this Treaty.

Charles King of *Spain* drew near to the End of his Life, Affairs being more uncertain than ever. After many Deliberations he wrote to the Emperor, that he would choose the Archduke for his Successor. Then the French King threatening in his Turn, assembled an Army on the Frontiers of *Spain*, which altered Things again. The dying Monarch, menaced alternately by the Courts of *Versailles* and *Vienna*, pressed by the Grandees of *Spain*, exhorted by the Pope, afraid of the Power of *France* and averse
1700. to the Treaty of Partition, resolved at last to sign the Ruin of his own House and the Grandeur of that of *Bourbon*.

Thus *Philip* the Grandson of his most bitter Enemy, was chosen Successor to the whole Spanish Monarchy by a Dash of a Pen; but this Dash cost *Europe* Rivers of Blood.
1702. *England, Holland, Austria, Denmark, Prussia, Portugal* and the Empire entred into a Confederacy against *France*; and King *William* was the Head of this Confederacy, always an implacable Enemy to the Grandeur of *Lewis*. It must be acknowledged, that *France* had taken Measures extremely well concerted for putting King *Philip* into the immediate Possession of *Spain* and *America*. *Lewis* had sent over into
England

England Six Millions of Livres to gain to his Interest the Majority of Votes in Parliament. The Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* had strongly declared for *France*, and the latter was made Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, who secured to the new King *Philip V.* the Possession of *Flanders*, opened a Passage for the *French* Troops through these Provinces into *Holland*, and another Passage through his Electorate into *Vienna*, if the Emperor *Leopold* should declare War. The Duke of *Savoy*, the Duke of *Mantua* and the Milanese were also in the Interest of *France*: nay *Portugal* adhered to *Lewis's* Grandson in the Beginning of the War. In short, from *Lisbon* to *Antwerp* and from the *Danube* to *Naples*, all the Powers were in the Interest of the House of *Bourbon*.

But there was in *Europe* a Prince of a Genius, Temper, Conduct and Policy quite different from that of *Lewis*, who was a great and constant Enemy to the boundless Ambition of the French Monarch. This was King *William III.* who had before brought two general Wars upon *France*, and now again armed *Europe* against *Lewis*. However Death prevented this great Prince from seeing the Fruit of his Labour; but Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* executed his Plan with great Success, and by their Victories at *Hockstet*, *Ramillies*, *Turin*, *Oudenarde*, *Malplaquet* and many others

both at Sea and Land so distressed *France*, that *Lewis*, who was wont to give Peace, now in the most submissive Manner sued for it. *France* was now reduced exceeding low: Her Resources were exhausted and her Credit intirely sunk. Their Naval Power was destroyed; the Frontiers conquered, and a general Consternation in *Paris*. The severe Winter in 1709, was another Aggravation of the desperate Condition of *France*; for the Olives, which are the chief Support of the Kingdom in the Southern Parts of *France*, perished, and almost all the other Fruit-trees were likewise killed. Their broken and dispirited Troops were ready to perish for Want and Misery, and in this extreme Calamity, the People who had formerly idolized *Lewis* in his Prosperity, now in his Adversity murmured against him.

Thus *Lewis* who used constantly to be Conqueror, and to dictate Laws to *Europe*, was now obliged to sue for it in a suppliant Manner. He offered to acknowledge the Archduke *Charles* as King of *Spain*, and to give no Assistance to his Grandson *Philip*, but to contribute Money to dethrone him. He promised to give cautionary Towns for executing this Engagement, to deliver up *Strasburg* and *Brisac*, to renounce the Sovereignty of *Alsace*, to demolish several strong Towns, to fill up the Harbour of *Dunkirk* and intirely erase the Fortifications of that Place.

Place. He also offered to give up to the States-General *Lisle, Tournay, Ypres, Menin, Furnes, Condé, and Maubeuge*. But even all these Offers were not accepted; for the Allies insisted, that he should declare War against his Grandson. Then *Lewis*, ready to sink under his Difficulties, sent a circular Letter over the Kingdom, wherein he set forth the Haughtiness of his Enemies, and the Necessity he lay under of obliging them to support the Burden of the War. The People were moved with Indignation, a Sense of Honour and even Pity, and accordingly made extraordinary Preparations to preserve their sinking Country.

In these perplexed Circumstances Things began to be more favourable for *Lewis*. *Vendome* gained the Battle of *Villaviciosa*, and thereby preserved to *Philip* the Spanish Crown. But a Rupture at *St James's Palace* between Queen *Anne* and the Duchess 1710. of *Marlborough*, was still of greater Consequence, which also gave a new Turn to the Affairs of *Europe*. The Tories seized this Opportunity to humble the Duke of *Marlborough*, to change the Ministry, to conclude a Peace, and, if possible, to set the Pretender upon the English Throne. Proposals of Peace from *France* were secretly and humbly offered at *London*; but the new Ministry durst not yet accept of them.

A new and unexpected Event tended to effect this grand Work. The Emperor departed this Life, and left all his Dominions to his Brother *Charles* Competitor with *Philip V.* and *Charles* was elected and crowned Emperor a few Months after. The Reason now ceased, which had armed so many Nations to hinder *Lewis XIV.* from governing *Spain, America, Lombardy, the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily,* under the Name of his Grandson, if the Allies should desire to see so many Dominions in the House of *Austria.* The Queen not being desirous of spilling Blood and spending Treasure in this foreign Cause, listened to Peace, and the Conferences were carried on at *Utrecht* with the French Ministers on more moderate Terms than at *Gertrudenberg.*

After the great *Marlborough* was disgraced, a Mistake of Prince *Eugene* hastened the Peace. Lord *Albemarle* was attacked by Marshal *Villars* near *Dennain,* and all his Troops were either killed or taken. *Eugene* being too far from this General, could not assist him. The Effect of this Victory was the Recovery of *Marchiennes, Landrecy, Douay, Quesnoy and Bouchain,* so that *Paris* and the French Frontiers were now in Security.

The famous Peace of *Utrecht* was at last concluded in the Year 1713, by which *Spain* was yielded to *Philip V.* the Island of *Sicily,* with

with the Title of King, was given to the Duke of Savoy; *Gibraltar* and *Minorca* to *Great Britain*; and the Sovereignty of the Spanish Netherlands, as well as *Naples*, *Sardinia*, and *Lombardy* were allotted to the Emperor. The Barrier and Commercial Interest of *Holland* were taken Care of, and Articles were likewise stipulated in Favour of *Prussia* and *Portugal*. Thus, when *France* was at the Brink of Destruction; when *Spain* seemed to be lost, and *Philip* to be dethroned, *Lewis* recovered by the unexpected Death of the Emperor *Joseph* and a Jealousy between two Women, the Dukes of *Marlborough* and *Lady Masbam*.

The good Understanding between *France* and *Spain*, which had given a great and general Alarm to so many Nations, was broken off as soon as *Lewis XIV.* 1715. died. The Duke of *Orleans* Regent of *France* entered into a close Union with *England* and *Austria*, and behaved as if he had intended to succeed. A Plot was formed in *Europe* between the Czar, *Charles XII.* and *Philip V.* whose Views were to secure the Person of the Duke Regent; to settle the Pretender on the English Throne; to reduce all the Provinces that had been dismembered from *Spain*; to depose *Augustus* King of *Poland*; to procure King *Charles XII.* *Norway*, *Bremen*, *Verden* and *Pomerania*; and to make *Peter Alexowitz* a Member of the Empire.

This

68. *A Compendious HISTORY of*

This Plot being discovered,
 1717. *France* in Concert with *England* at-
 tacked *Spain*. The Swedish Mini-
 1718. sters were arrested, *Gortz* in *Holland*,
Gyllenburg at *London* and *Cellamore*
 at *Paris*. Cardinal *Alberoni* was disgraced,
 and *Spain* forced to accede to the Quadruple
 Alliance. Thus the first War of *Lewis XV.*
 was undertaken against *Philip V.* whom *Lewis*
XIV. had settled on the Throne of *Spain* at
 the Expence of so much French Blood.

The Regent of *France* governed with Wis-
 dom and Moderation. He laid open to all
 the World the miserable State of *France*, and
 by this he gained Credit to her Abroad by
 delivering her Neighbours from Fears and
 Jealousies. His whole Regency was greatly
 employed to extricate that Kingdom from a
 Debt of Three hundred Millions Sterling, to
 restore the India Company, Trade and Ma-
 nufactures, by which Means *France* began
 daily to recover its Lustre, and, when he
 was just going to execute some great Pro-
 jects, probably in Favour of the House of
Orleans, he died of a Fit of Apoplexy in
 1723, to the great Joy of all *Spain*.

Fleury, a politic and successful Cardinal,
 then came to the Helm of Govern-
 1726. ment in the Seventy-third Year of
 his Age, when others retire from
 the World. He let the Kingdom quietly
 repair its Losses, and grow rich by an exten-
 five

five Commerce; knowing that *France*, as a State of a strong and robust Constitution, must by Peace be soon recovered. He acted with much Simplicity, Frugality and Moderation, and by this Behaviour he gained *France* Credit Abroad and Power at Home. And indeed *France* wanted such a Minister; for the extensive Genius of *Richlieu*, the Italian Subtilties of *Mazarine*, and the boundless Ambition of *Lewis XIV.* had created such Jealousy, Fear and Hatred against it throughout all *Europe*, that at last no foreign Power could trust *France* or depend upon her Declarations, Engagements and Treaties, which were always artful, equivocal and deceitful.

About this Time all *Europe* enjoyed Peace and Tranquillity by the pacific Dispositions of *Sir Robert Walpole* and Cardinal *Fleury*. Political Affairs insensibly returned into their natural Channel. *France* began to recover her Influence in the Courts of *Europe*: *Spain* altered her close Friendship with the House of *Austria*. *England* increased in Power at Sea, whilst that of *Holland* gradually declined. *Sweden* recovered her Strength by a new Government, Trade and Manufactures. *Denmark* flourished; but *Poland* languished.

Two Powers now began to arise, whose Names had hardly been mentioned before in *Europe*. The one was *Russia*, which *Peter the Great*, by new Laws, new Discipline,
new

new Policy, a new Fleet, new Troops, new Trade, Arts, Sciences and Schools, had raised out of a State of Barbarity to a new formidable Empire, which begun to have Influence in foreign Affairs, and almost gave Laws to the North. The other was *Prussia*, whose Power was established by the Strength of Art and upon a less extensive Foundation: But it was only in its Infancy, and had not then distinguished itself.

When all Things were in a peaceable Situation from the northern Parts of *Russia* to the southern Parts of *Portugal*, the
1733. Death of the King of Poland *Augustus II.* plunged *Europe* again into fresh Troubles and Wars, from which she is seldom exempted for many Years together.

Stanislaus, a very agreeable and virtuous Prince, who has certainly felt the Height of Adversity as well as of Prosperity. Twice he has been elected King of *Poland*, and as often dethroned. His second Election was purely effected by French Intrigues and Pistoles; but not being supported by Arms, this Affair miscarried. Yet to shew some outward Zeal for *Stanislaus's* Right 1500 French Soldiers were sent by Sea to *Dantzick*, to attack 30000 *Russians*, and, if possible, to raise the Siege and relieve King *Stanislaus*; but they met with very ill Success; for *Dantzick* was taken; all the French were either
killed

killed or taken Prisoners; *Stanislaus*, the Father-in-law of *Lewis*, was obliged to escape in Disguise, and French Policy was for once subdued by Russian Power.

The Emperor *Charles VI.* depending upon the pacific Genius of *Fleury*, as well as his close Union with *Russia* and his Alliance with *England* and *Holland*, was not afraid of any evil Consequences from his dethroning *Stanislaus*. But he was much mistaken: For *France* having persuaded the Maritime Powers of her Moderation, and that she was free from all ambitious Views, *Austria* was abandoned at this critical Juncture. This being done, *France* entred into an offensive League with *Spain* and *Sardinia*, promising to *Charles Emanuel* the *Milanese*, and to *Elizabeth* Queen of *Spain* great Possessions for her Children in *Italy*. And for *France*, nothing was reserved but the Glory of humbling the House of *Austria*. A notable Example of Gallic Honour and Disinterestedness!

In this War the House of *Austria* suffered greatly. All the Country upon the *Rhine*, as well as *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Milan*, were taken from her. In the Midst of these Victories Cardinal *Fleury*, who by his great Sagacity prevented *England* and *Holland* from intermeddling in this War, shewed likewise as much Dexterity in finishing it without their Mediation. He hit upon the Emperor's Foible, and offered to guarantee the Pragmatic

Pragmatic Sanction for such Satisfaction as *France* would prescribe. What had not the Emperor sacrificed, to preserve his House from being dismembred? Thus by this Peace *Lorrain* and *Bar* were yielded to *Stanislaus*, which, after his Death, are to be annexed to the Crown of *France*; *Tuscany* was given to the Duke of *Lorrain*, now *Francis* Emperor of *Germany*; *Naples* and *Sicily* were allotted to *Dan Carlos*, with the Title of KING; and his Duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia* were given to the Emperor *Charles VI.*

Thus was the House of *Austria* weakened, and the House of *Bourbon* advanced to such a Pitch of Grandeur, as she could hardly have expected even in the Height of the Prosperity of *Lewis XIV.* This House, besides *France*, had in her Possession, *Spain*, the two *Sicilies*, *Mexico* and *Peru*. Her Rival was not only humbled by the Treaty of *Vienna*, but even by that of *Belgrade*. There was no Male Heir to succeed, and the Imperial Dignity could no longer be kept in the House of *Austria* without it. Indeed the Emperor *Charles VI.* had sacrificed many Things to obtain the Guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction, by the several Powers of the Empire, *England*, *Holland*, *Russia*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *France* herself: which latter was extremely well paid by the Acquisition of *Lorrain* and *Bar*; yet, notwithstanding,

withstanding, he committed a great Error in Politics in not electing a Roman King in his Life-time. At last his sudden Death made the Year 1740 remarkable, and gave Europe new Ground for Disputes, Troubles, and also a bloody War.

Maria Theresa, now Empress Queen, caused herself, immediately after her Father's Death, to be proclaimed Sovereign of all the Countries belonging to the House of *Austria*, and, according to the Pragmatic Sanction, her Titles were acknowledged, upon her first Accession, by all the Powers of Europe. But soon afterwards the King of *Prussia* demanded *Silesia*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, as well as the Kings of *Poland* and *Spain*, formed Pretensions on the whole *Austrian* Succession, all of them requiring the Assistance of *France*.

The Queen of *Hungary* applied also to the Court of *Versailles*, and demanded the Execution of its Guarantee stipulated by the Treaty of *Vienna*. *France* seeing with Pleasure so many Powers wanting to share in the Spoils of the House of *Austria*, thought it was now the Time to 1741 dismember the Dominions of that House, which for a Century past had been a Bulwark against two ambitious Kings of *France*, *Lewis XIV.* and his present Successor, *Lewis the Beloved*, as they call him.

A

A League was therefore made between *France, Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria*, to force the Queen of *Hungary* to give up to the King of *Prussia* *Lower Silesia* with the City and Country of *Glatz*, to the King of *Poland* *Upper Silesia* and *Moravia*, and to the Elector of *Bavaria* the Kingdom of *Bohemia* with *Upper Austria* and *Tirol*. *France*, as always disinterested, pretended to nothing, but only Glory and the Welfare of her Allies ! Or to speak plain English, she intended only to overturn the strongest Power in *Germany*, by the Assistance of the small Ones ; to arm one German against another, and at last to subdue and destroy them all together.

The War was carried on with 1742. great Success against the Queen of *Hungary*, and the Division of her Dominions seemed now unavoidable. Her Enemies had taken *Silesia, Bohemia* and the greatest Part of *Austria*, and threatened *Vienna* with a Siege and its Inhabitants with Fire and Sword. Every one, except the Austrian *Semiramis*, trembled for Fear of the Conquerors ; but she preserved her Firmness of Mind in the midst of this great Distress and general Consternation. Yet in this Extremity the House of *Austria* was wonderfully saved ; for Cardinal *Fleury*, being jealous of the Power of *Prussia*, gave secret Orders to Marshal *Broglie* to spare the French Troops, and not to assist his Prussian Majesty

jeſty in Caſe of a Battle or any other great Danger, but rather to expoſe and ruin him.

In the mean time Prince *Charles* marched with the whole Force of *Austria* againſt the Pruffians, who, being out-numbered, demanded Aſſiſtance from their Allies; but *Broglie* excuſed himſelf in the moſt complaiſant and polite Manner, according to the uſual Behaviour of the French. The Auſtrian General offers Battle, and the Pruffian *Alexander* accepts of it, and gains the Victory! The Conqueror, now perceiving the deceitful Policy of the Cardinal, haſtened the Peace of *Breſlaw*, and then, in his Turn, abandoned his perfidious French Ally, who had ſo baſely deſerted him before.

This gave the Queen of *Hungary* a Breathing-time; and the Houſe of *Austria* ſprung now up again out of her Aſhes. 'Tis true, *France* had the Glory to make an Emperor, namely, the Elector of *Bavaria*, who intirely depended upon her; but this Glory was much leſſened by the Expence of Millions of Money, and the Loſs and Ruin of two Armies, as well as her Marine. So that for once the French were out-done in their own Way, and Loſers, notwithſtanding all their Fineſſe.

The King of *Prussia* had now made a glorious Peace, and enlarged his Dominions with the fine Country of *Sileſia*. The French Army in *Bohemia*, abandoned by the Pruffians

ians and Saxons, shut themselves up in *Prague*, where after a close Siege, wherein they underwent great Misery and Hunger, those broken Troops made a happy Escape under the Command of the brave *Belleisle*.

The Elector of *Bavaria*, after he had been exalted to the highest Pitch of human Grandeur, and had been crowned Emperor at *Frankfort*, King of *Bobemia* at *Prague*, and Duke of *Austria* at *Lintz*, lost not only all his Conquests, but also his own Electoral Dominions; and the Queen of *Hungary* returned in Triumph to *Vienna*.

Now *England*, *Holland*, *Sardinia*, *Russia* and *Saxony* espoused her Cause, and very warmly attacked the House of *Bourbon*. Cardinal *Fleury*, being about Eighty-nine Years of Age, was incapable of supporting so heavy a Burden, and died with Regret. The English Fleet and the Austrian Troops forced *Don Carlos* to a Neutrality. His Britannic Majesty gained the Battle of 1744. *Dettingen*. Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* cleared *Germany* intirely from the French, and drove them before him into *Alsace*. All *Italy* was retaken, and the Seat of War removed from the Gates of *Vienna* and *Turin* into the most fruitful Provinces of *France*: A surprising Change in Favour of the House of *Austria*; but of very short Duration!

France

France seeing herself thus exceedingly hard pressed from *Italy, Flanders* and *Germany*, employed all her Skill and Policy to seduce the Court of *Berlin* 1745. to a fresh Rupture with the Austrian Heroine. She represents to the Prussian Monarch her Power, Ambition and Resentment for the Loss of *Silesia*. She paints in a lively Manner the utter Ruin of the unhappy Emperor, the Tyranny of the House of *Austria*, and the Slavery of the German Princes: She backs these Insinuations with the fairest Assurances, promising to harass and hinder the Austrian Army from repassing the *Rhine*, to assist powerfully the King of *Prussia*, and by a general Peace to guarantee his Conquests. *France*, when unsuccessful in Arms, is always artful and even formidable in Policy, and on this Occasion the Cabinet of *Potzdam* was a Dupe to that of *Versailles*; for *Lewis* performed nothing more of his Engagements with *Charles Frederick*, than what may be always expected from a French Monarch.

The Emperor dying, an unhappy Prince, was succeeded by *Francis* Duke of *Tuscany*, in spite of all the boasted Power of *France*. This was indeed glorious for the Queen of *Hungary*; but nevertheless three Things gave the House of *Bourbon* again the Superiority in this general War.

The

The First was the fresh Invasion the King of *Prussia* made in *Bobemia*, which, notwithstanding the shortness of his Continuance there, was exceeding advantageous to *France*; for it obliged the Queen of *Hungary*, 1746. instead of acting offensively, to act defensively. The heavy Burden of the War of *Germany* was almost taken off the Shoulders of the French King, and laid upon those of the Prussian Hero.

The Second unforeseen Circumstance, which changed the Affairs of *Italy*, was the Revolt of *Genoa*. This was brought about by the Intrigues of *France*, and was 1747. continued and supported by her Power. *Belleisle* gave a second Proof of his military Genius in forcing Count *Brown* to retire and abandon *Provence*. *Boufflers* and *Richlieu* distinguished themselves in saving the City of *Genoa*, and Preparations were made by *France*, *Naples* and the Republic of *Genoa*, to make a fresh Irruption into the Territories of his Sardinian Majesty; but a general Peace stopped all these Motions.

The Third and last Thing by which *France* gained great Advantage over the Allies, was the Bravery of Marshal *Saxe* and Marshal *Lovendal*. The former gained Victories, and the latter took the strong Towns. All *Flanders* was now subdued, the Barrier was ruined, *Bergen-op-zoom* and *Maestricht* taken, and *Holland* in the greatest

greatest Consternation for fear of being overrun by the victorious Marshal *Saxe*. These Things made a Peace very desirable to the Allies; and Thirty thousand Russian Auxiliaries being marched to the Frontiers of the Empire in order to join the Allies, obliged the House of *Bourbon* to think in earnest about restoring the public Tranquillity, which was done by the Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

The French were formerly a free People, and enjoyed the same Liberties as Britons now do. Their Parliaments defended them always against the Court and their Ministers. But they were unhappily divested of these Blessings by the Genius of *Richlieu* and the Arts of *Mazarine*. This is a remarkable Lesson for true Englishmen, to be exceedingly jealous of their Freedom and Liberties, and never to trust too much to any Ministry. Ministers, if ever so honest, must please their Princes, and these are seldom or never satisfied with less than arbitrary Power. 'Tis to be lamented, that in all *Europe* we find only *England, Sweden, Holland* and *Switzerland* to be governed as free States; for the other Europeans are really no better than Slaves. Frenchmen may boast as much as they please of the Glory of their *Grand Monarque*; what Benefit can they have by his Power, when they themselves have none? If the Parliament humbly remonstrate, then this august Body must for Reasons of State

be humbled and sent into Banishment. If the Protestants attempt the Exercise of their Religion, then they are either persecuted, killed and burnt, or expelled out of *France*. Here is no Law, which can defend the most innocent Subject; for if the King only commands, then must a Prince of the Blood, as well as the Beggar, go to the Bastile. If the *Great Monarque* resolves to attack his Neighbours, then Three or Four hundred thousand Frenchmen must be sacrificed for his Pleasure; for it is thought that at least One million Four hundred thousand Frenchmen were killed in the Three last general Wars.

The Ministry knowing that the Nation is gay, ambitious and vain, behaving better in Adversity than in Prosperity, and always fond of Changes, amuse the People continually with Affairs Abroad, that they may forget and overlook the Loss of their Liberties at Home. In this the French Court has succeeded so well, that whatever the King undertakes is looked upon with Admiration; nay his absolute Power is stiled *The Glory of France*, and he himself is regarded almost by all the People with a Sort of enthusiastic Respect; as an infallible Prince and a sacred Idol. This Spirit is carefully kept up by the French Ministry as the best Barrier or Defence of the present Government; and above all, the King will take such Care to employ his Subjects in War, that they by a long

long Peace may not lose their warlike Genius, and become rich, and consequently attempt to recover their lost Liberty.

The Views and Policy of the French Court, with Respect to foreign Powers, is always *Divide ac Impera*, DIVIDE AND RULE. The modern Business of the Cabinet of *Ver-sailles* is to bribe Courts, betray foreign Ministers, encourage Rebels, assist weak Princes, create Factions, Divisions and Confusions, and by their secret Pensioners to have an Influence over all the Affairs of *Europe*. By such a Conduct some Kings are rendered little better than Vice-Roys, Republics are ruined by Discord, and neighbouring Princes must be continually in Arms and Alarms of War. To acquire this general Influence *France* squanders away vast Treasures, which no Prince would do, but such an ambitious Power as this, which has long aimed at setting up the Fifth Universal Monarchy.

There is no Doubt at all, but *France*, enjoying her present Power, will be considered by *Spain* and *Naples* as the Head of the House of *Bour-bon*. Neither *Don Carlos* nor *Don Philip* could have had such large Settlements in *Italy* without the Friendship of *France*; and this Generosity of *Lewis* will be acknowledged by their intire Submission and Dependence upon him. *Spain* will act in the same Manner, as knowing, that the

only Means to reconquer *Portugal*, is by a close Union with the French King. The British Colonies in *America*, their Naval Power and extensive Trade, together with their having *Gibraltar*, may probably be looked upon with Uneasiness at *Madrid*, and this will be carefully kept up and increased by French Art and Management.

The French Court will not fail upon all Occasions to represent to them the Rivers of French Blood spilt for the Crown of *Spain* from 1700 to 1715, the invincible *Spanish Armada* destroyed by Queen *Elizabeth*, and the Impossibility for *Spain* to become a Maritime Power without an Union with *France*. These Persuasions, though very equivocal and uncertain, will probably have their intended Effect for a long Series of Years.

No Power can defend the Liberty of *Portugal* from a Spanish Invasion, but *France* and *Great Britain*.

As *France* and *Spain* may now be considered as almost one Power, so is there nothing which can protect this little Kingdom, and deliver it from being overrun by the House of *Bourbon*, except the British Fleets; and that hardly, if *France* was in earnest. The Crown of *France* having vast Views against more powerful Neighbours will always flatter the Court of *Madrid* with such a rich Conquest, that *Spain* may faithfully enter into all its political Designs,

signs, but will postpone the Execution of it for many Years, lest *Spain* having gained its End, should attempt to live independently. Moreover, though the House of *Braganza* is not formidable, yet in a general War it may give much Uneasiness to *Spain*, and consequently to *France* herself. The Union and profitable Commerce of *Portugal* with *Great Britain* is looked upon by *France* with an envious Eye, and the Colonies of *Brazil* create fresh Jealousies in the Court of *Madrid*.

The Views of the French Court in *Italy*, are to deprive the House of *Austria* of all its Dominions, to take Territories from the most powerful Monarchs, and to give them to less powerful Princes, and, if possible, to divide *Italy* among a Number of Princes of the Family of *Bourbon*.

On this Account the King of *Sardinia* is in a critical Situation, who is known not only to adhere to the common Cause, and to wish well to the House of *Austria*; but is looked upon by the Italian States as the Defender of their Liberties. *France* has for many Years been a dangerous and formidable Neighbour to him, and this subtle and ambitious Diadem will certainly endeavour to lessen his Power by augmenting that of *Genoa* and other small States. He may therefore be said to want an uncommon Share of Policy; for if

he adheres to *France*, then he may lose his Independency, and in some measure be a precarious King: And if he should embrace the Austrian Side, then all the Powers of the House of *Bourbon* will be ready to surround and attack him; and he runs a Risk to lose all his Dominions.

As long as *France* can preserve her Superiority in *Europe*, she will never fail to have the Pope attached to her Interest. This old Politician at *Rome*, in order to oppress or ruin the Protestants, to lessen the Freedom of the Gallican Church, and to become the absolute Head of the French Clergy, will use all Means to flatter and please the House of *Bourbon*. *Lewis*, in order to humble the Parliaments, to avoid Dissensions, Disputes, and Civil Wars, and to be absolute Master of the Kingdom, wants sometimes Bulls from his Holiness, and the Authority of *St Peter's* Successor, and therefore will probably flatter this old Master of Frauds.

The Influence of the Holy See in the Roman Catholic Courts of *Germany* is of great Service to *France*, especially in this War, when a Protestant Prince is successful against a powerful Princess of the Church of *Rome*. Thus *Paris* and *Rome*, being both Mistresses of Arts, Frauds, Dissimulation and Policy, and having a Jealousy and Fear of

of one another, appear to be the greatest Friends in the World.

France will certainly be always careful to keep a close Correspondence with the *Ottoman Porte*, as long *Turkey*, as *Austria* and *Russia* are so powerful and their Friendship so strong. The French have no Occasion to be jealous, much less fearful of the Grand Signior's Power; but he can be of great Service to *France*, when engaged in a War with *Germany*, by making a Diversion and Invasion in *Hungary*; which Service is so much the more useful, as *France* has lost her former Influence in that Kingdom, and can hardly now, as formerly, raise a Rebellion there with a small Sum of Money. The French King can also by an Alliance with *Turkey* keep the *Russian Empire* in Awe, and thereby either procure a powerful Diversion in Favour of *France* or of his Ally the King of *Sweden*.

This vast and powerful Empire is at too great a Distance from *Russia*. *France* to create any great Jealousy and Fear: But notwithstanding, since *Russia* begins to have a considerable Influence in the Northern Courts, to dictate Laws for *Poland*, and to intermeddle in the Affairs of *Germany* in Favour of the Court of *Vienna*, it is the Interest of his most Christian Majesty to lessen the Power of such a distant

F 4

Enemy,

Enemy. The Thirty thousand Auxiliaries sent twice into *Germany* against the House of *Bourbon*, and the natural and close Union between this Empire and the House of *Austria* and the Maritime Powers will always be remembered.

Europe is not unacquainted with the Behaviour of *De la Cbetardie* some Years ago, and whoever takes care of the French Interest in this Empire will probably study to foment Divisions, encourage Differences, support Discontents, and, if possible, stir up a Rebellion and bring about a Revolution in Favour of the deposed Emperor. The Conjunction is very favourable: The Empress approaches near her Grave; the Hatred between *Best*—ff and *Cb*—ff is very great; the Russian Nobility are fond of Changes, and perhaps more fond of French Pistoles; the Senate, established by *Peter* the Great, looks only for an Opportunity to cast off the arbitrary Yoke; and *Sweden*, which is now very well armed, will not fail to support the weakest Party in *Russia*.

This is the Reason why the Court of *Russia*, always distrusting *Sweden* and secretly disturbed at Home, have not yet begun any Operations in *Prussia*, and will scarcely undertake any to the last. But if the Empress Queen should be in great Distress, the King of *Prussia* conquer *Bohemia*, the Duke of *Cumberland* defeat the French; then *Lewis* will

will employ all his cunning Policy and artful Emissaries to draw the Czarina into the War, in order to humble a Prince, whom he has Reason to love.

Lewis, having lately regained the Confidence of her Russian Majesty, by his Credit with the Courts of *Vienna* and *Dresden*, will now appear very sincere and very complaisant; but secretly will neither spare Time, Labour, nor Money to corrupt the Lords, debauch the Ministry, and inflame the Spirit of Faction; and thus lay a secret Foundation to make the present settled Succession disputable, or to change this arbitrary Monarchy into a kind of Republic. The Consequence of all these Things is, that *Russia* having Business enough at Home, must lose her Influence Abroad, and not be able to send at another Time large Bodies of Auxiliaries against the House of *Bourbon*.

From the Time of *Charles XII.* to the Diet in 1738, every thing *Sweden* has been very quiet here. The new limited Government established in the Year 1720, doubled the Industry and Commerce of the Swedes, and gave them Time in some Measure to repair their Losses, and to recover their Strength by a long and undisturbed Peace. But in this remarkable Diet two Parties arose, one was inclined to martial Measures, to a close Union with *France* and to a Rupture with *Russia*, and

this Party was called *The Hats*: The other Party, directly opposite, declared for a Russian Alliance and a pacific System, and were called *The Night-caps*.

The first Party consists of the Senators and new Nobility, and last Year were stiled *Republicans*: and the latter consists of the old Nobility and were at the same Time called *Royalists*. The Views and Designs of *France* being to disturb *Russia* within, and to alarm her Abroad, she has powerfully supported the Party of the *Hats*, which have now gained a very great Superiority. On this Account Sweden is continually well armed, and keeps a good Correspondence with the Grand Turk, knowing, that without this *Russia* would intermeddle in her State-Affairs, and at last prescribe Laws to *Sweden*, as she uses to do to *Poland*.

The French King like a true Patriot in every foreign Country, will not fail to represent to the States not only the overgrown Power of the Russian Empire, but also the Danger of the near Relation of the two Crowns, which, if *Peter Foedorowitz* should once be advanced to the Russian Throne, might greatly endanger the Swedish Liberties, and at last occasion all the Dominions of Sweden to fall into that Branch of the House of *Holstein*, which governs *Russia*. *France* will also represent, that the present King of *Sweden* was elected in a great measure

sure by Force, and that his Election was as prejudicial to the true Interest of *Sweden*, as it was advantageous to the Court of *Petersburg*. These and other Arguments will be followed with fair Promises of larger Subsidies, than the ordinary Forty-five thousand Pounds Sterling *per Annum*, and with the strongest Assurances to promote the Swedish Interest and Views at the *Ottoman Porte*. At last the French Court will not fail to represent, that the good Understanding between *Great Britain* and *Russia* is highly prejudicial to this Crown; that the Neighbourhood of *Hanover* is dangerous to *Pomerania*; that *Bremen* and *Verden* were unjustly conquered from *Sweden*, and that the established Manufactures are diametrically opposite to the Interest of the Maritime Powers. All which insinuating Suggestions the Court of *France* knows well how to turn to its own Use and greatest Advantage.

The Intrigues of the French Court with Respect to this Kingdom are, to turn the Danes from their old *Denmark*. Principles of Policy, which induced them to live in a close Union with the House of *Austria* and the Maritime Powers; and to make them embrace the opposite System, namely, to enter into the Views of the House of *Bourbon*. To effect this, the most Christian *Lewis* will continually represent to his Danish Majesty the exorbitant Power of

the Russian Empire; the dangerous Pretension of the House of *Holstein* to *Sleswick*; the only Means to preserve this Province by a near Union with *Sweden*; how mutual and common the Interests of the Danes and Swedes now are, and how void the latter are of Ambition and any Idea of Conquest; how prejudicial the British Friendship with *Russia* is to *Denmark*; and lastly, how jealous *England* and *Holland* are of the established Manufactures of *Denmark*, and its becoming a Maritime Power and Mistress throughout the *Sound*.

These specious Insinuations of a false Patriot, backed with annual Subsidies and vast Promises of promoting the Interest and Trade of *Denmark* into the *Mediterranean*, must in the present Juncture have their intended Effect; and poor *France* requires nothing in her Turn from *Denmark*, but only a strict Neutrality, or to give the most innocent of Kings free Liberty to manage and turn upside down *Germany* and its Princes. If the King of *Denmark* should at any Time change his present Conduct, and oppose the French Measures; *Lewis* will immediately give Orders to his Ambassadors to watch for an Opportunity of representing to the Nobility their ancient Liberty and Power, the Lustre of the Swedish Noblemen and the Slavery of the *Norwegians*, with the greatest Assurances of supporting all such Persons with
Money,

Money, who have a mind to enter into a Conspiracy, and to destroy the arbitrary Will of the Danish Monarch ; for *France* can always much better employ her Pistoles in a limited Government, than in a State ruled by arbitrary Maxims.

There is hardly any State in *Europe*, where the French Court speaks so much Truth, and what is for the Interest *Poland*. of the Country, as it does in *Poland*. The Reason of such an extraordinary Conduct is no other, than that the Interest of *Lewis* absolutely requires the Republic of *Poland* to be more powerful. He, therefore, by all his Ministers and Emissaries will continually represent to his Party in *Poland* the exorbitant Power of the Russian Empire, the many Insults that have been constantly offered to the Poles from thence, the Influence, Intrigues and Yoke of the Courts of *Petersburg* and *Vienna*, as presaging the eminent Danger and Slavery with which the Republic is threatned. He will farther represent in very strong Terms the miserable Situation of the Crown-Army and public Treasure, the defenceless Frontiers and the ungarrisoned Towns : Nay the French King will appear to be a very warm Patriot, and in the general Diet will continually be haranguing about the ancient Glory of *Poland* ; how divided, distracted and ruined its Government really is at present ; how much influenced

fluenced by the Austrians and Prussians, awed by Russians, and despised by the whole World.

The Influence which *Lewis* himself hath in this Kingdom will not come into Question; for it must bear the specious Title of an honest Tenderness and disinterested Zeal for the Prosperity of *Poland*. From this we may surely conclude, that no Man in *Europe* is possessed of a more Christian Heart than his most Christian Majesty: But the French King will not stop here; for he will encourage the Polish Nobility to provide for their own Safety and Security; he will persuade them to discipline their Troops; he will oblige them to fortify their Towns; he will assist them by Frauds, Arts and Policy to suspend the Tribunitian Power of the *liberum Veto*, and thereby put it out of the Power of one single turbulent, ambitious and perfidious Nuncio to disturb and break up the Diet: Nay he will supply them with Money to support all these Expences. Why? Because by a steady Government of *Poland* a free Passage would be refused to Russian Auxiliaries, the Influence of *Austria* would be weakned, and the Intrigues and Designs of *France* more advanced. Behold the great Disinterestedness of the Court of *Versailles*!

Besides, the French King being sure of the Assistance of his Holiness, and having by his Credit the Polish Primate in his Interest,

rest, he will not fail to support his powerful Party in *Poland* and increase their Number by Gifts and Pensions, that, upon a Vacancy in the Throne, a Creature of *Versailles* might rather be advanced than one of any other Prince. And who knows what his most Christian Majesty intends with his old Father-in-law, who, being twice elected King of *Poland* and twice dethroned; and having run great Hazards, and suffered many Hardships; still preserves a great and affectionate Regard from his Countrymen, by his Honesty, Constancy and eminent Virtues. 'Tis true, that *Lorrain* and *Bar* are yielded up to *Stanislaus* with the Title of King, for his Cession of the Polish Crown, but *Lewis* his Son-in-law takes little Notice of such a Cession and other Engagements, especially when the Glory of *France*, that is to say, his own Interest, is any way concerned.

'Tis an easy Thing for those, who only understand the Geography, the general Interest and Policy of So- *Prussia.*
vereigns, to observe that the Prussian Dominions are so situated, that, generally speaking, *Prussia* must adhere to *France*. I know that many will call this into Question; but notwithstanding it seems plain and evident; for two States having the same Enemies and the same Friends must generally have the same common Interest.

Sweden,

Sweden, Turkey and Poland are looked upon with very friendly Eyes at *Berlin*, and they are not less so at *Verfailles*. But *Russia* is regarded with Fear by his Prussian Majesty, and the House of *Austria* is hated in the highest Degree; and this may be also said of the French King, with this Difference, that he rather envies the Power of *Russia* than fears her. This is an undeniable Truth, unless we will imagine and dream that it is possible for two powerful Princes and Neighbours to live without Fear, Jealousy or Envy, and to agree together as two Angels or Saints; which is a childish Supposition, for daily Experience plainly convinces us, that the ruling Passion of Kings is Glory and Power, and as this Passion to increase their Power and extend their Dominions is boundless, so it is evident that such an Increase of Power must be at the Expence of their Neighbours.

But it may be objected, that *Prussia* will look for a favourable Opportunity to reunite all her Forces with those of *Austria*, in order to attack *France* and humble this subtle, proud and turbulent Power. To this it may be said, that if such a Division of Interests in *Europe* could exist, and this unnatural Union was possible, what would be the Consequence? Can it be believed that the Houses of *Austria* and *Brandenburg* are able to

to humble *France*, which is much their superior in Forces, Resources, Alliances and Power? Have not Four general Wars been carried on, by a Confederacy of the most considerable Powers in *Europe*, to curb the Ambition of this powerful Crown? But what has been done and obtained by all the Christian Blood spilt in this Cause? Nothing but short and unsettled Peace, one after another, ill concerted Treaties, new Kingdoms and Settlements made upon Princes of the House of *Bourbon*, new Conquests for *France*, as *Lorrain* and *Bar*, new and perpetual Alterations among some European Powers, from whence are raised new Interests, new Divisions, Discontent and Disputes, by which the neighbouring Princes are constantly alarmed, armed and prepared for new and fresh Wars.

But if *Austria* and *Prussia* could humble *France*, can it be supposed that the latter Power will leave behind her the formidable Russian Empire, and enter into such vast Views, in order to aggrandize an ambitious Neighbour at the Expence of a distant Power, which is only able to defend her against that House of *Austria* which she aggrandizes? "Yours To-day and mine To-morrow," will always be remembered by a wise Prussian King, who, as long as he is able to keep *Silesia*, will never put Confidence

dence in the Court of *Vienna*, at least not in this Century.

But it will perhaps be said, that the Prussian Hero does not stand in any Need of a French Alliance, since the present War is a most convincing Argument that he is alone a Match for the House of *Austria*, and on Account of his many Victories and excellent Troops perhaps an Over-match. For *Answer* to this, it is to be remembred, that the Kingdom of *Hungary* is equal in Strength to all his Prussian Majesty's Dominions. These though peopled are very small, without any natural and advantageous Connexion, which gives the Prussian Monarch much Uneasiness by having many Neighbours and many different Interests, and exposes him to many Dangers. All his Power lies in his Troops, which, though hitherto victorious, may not be constantly favoured with Success. Moreover *Europe* is armed every where in the same Manner, and uses the same Discipline and military Arts, and consequently no more can be ordinarily expected from a Prussian Soldier than from an Austrian.

Battles are often gained by very small Circumstances, and in such hazardous and uncertain Adventures the stronger Princes can be defeated by the weaker; for all Events are over-ruled and determined by a divine Power. However, 'tis beyond all doubt, that

that the King of *Prussia's* great Genius and the Bravery, Intrepidity, and excellent Discipline of his Troops, have got the better of the House of *Austria*, both in this, and the last War; but it must be acknowledged, that the Battles have been all bloody, and none of them decisive; for such decisive Blows given at *Leipsic*, *Narva*, *Hockstedt* and *Pultowa*, by which Empires shake and Thrones tremble, will perhaps be seldom seen in *Europe*; for the Art to attack as well as to prevent being routed, has at this Time, I believe, reached the highest Pitch of human Capacity. The military Science, together with the equal Armament, the strict Correspondence and the strong Alliances of the European Princes, is the true Reason, why 'tis harder to take one strong Town in *Europe*, than to overrun Empires in *Asia* and *Africa*. Should therefore the Monster of *France* ever appear in *Europe* with her dear Universal Monarchy, such a Babel must be contrived by Arts, Frauds, Intrigues, Flatteries, Divisions, Confusions, mixed with Promises and Pistoles, and supported by a Power of an apparent Moderation.

But to return to *Prussia*, notwithstanding she is at present for some time detached from *France*, by the new Alliance between the Courts of *Versailles* and *Vienna*; yet it may be supposed that *Lewis* does not from his
Heart

Heart wish much Evil to the King of *Prussia*; for to ruin him would be to aggrandize a real Enemy, an old and powerful Rival. On the other Side the new Guaranty of the Treaty of *Westphalia* is a Bulwark against the Prussian Conqueror, will stop his martial Genius, and convince him that it is impossible to keep *Saxony* or *Bohemia*, or any other German Conquests. The whole Master-piece of *France* will be to keep an even and exact Balance between these two German Eagles, that they may be the better able to weaken one another, and that each of them may apply to the French Cock for Assistance. This will give *France* free Liberty to play her Game with *Westphalia* and *Great Britain*; and if she proves successful, will enrich herself with the Treasure of *Hanover*.

When Peace is restored, then the political Affairs of *Europe* will run again in their natural Channel. *France* and *Prussia* will then become as great Friends as formerly, and the Courts of *Versailles* and *Vienna* as envious and jealous Neighbours. The old Representations will then be repeated, that *Prussia* ought to be alarmed at the great Power of the *Czarina*, her Influence in the Polish Government, her close and suspected Union with *Austria*, and her dangerous intermeddling with the Affairs of *Courland*. The French King will farther represent to the Court of *Berlin*

Berlin the miserable State of *Poland*, which is constantly in Danger of being conquered by the Russians, the exorbitant Power of the House of *Holstein*, and the Insolence and Tyranny of the Imperial Court over the German Princes: All which the French King will set forth as sufficient Arguments to draw the King of *Prussia* into a near Union with the House of *Bourbon* for his own Welfare and Security. *Lewis* will not fail to back all these Insinuations with fair Promises, by giving his Royal Word to procure to *Prussia* a powerful Party in *Poland*, to promote her Interest in *Sweden* and *Turkey*, to secure her Rights in *Courland*, and to protect her Territories in *Westphalia*. The French Monarch, as always of an apparent Disinterestedness, requires nothing in his Turn, for so many good Works but his own GLORY and the Welfare of *Prussia*: But, to speak plain English, he will want the Prussian Hero to put a Stop to the Power of *Russia*, to defend exposed *Poland*, and to awe *Austria*, in case the Turks should not be ready to execute his Orders by an Invasion into *Hungary*.

This Imperial House being situated in the Centre of *Europe*, may be justly called the Bulwark of Christendom, *Austria*, the Barrier of *Germany*, and the Basis and Support of the general Liberty of its Princes. Her Interests are directly opposite

sute to those of the House of *Bourbon*, and therefore she is always envied and hated by that House. *Austria's* formidable Power in the last Century being attacked by *Richlieu*, weakned by *Mazarine*, and harassed by *Lewis XIV.* cannot soon be forgotten. Are not the Prussians and Turks, two constant Enemies and formidable Neighbours to this House, commonly Friends to *France*? And are not *England* and *Russia*, *Holland* and *Sardinia*, as natural Friends to the House of *Austria*, for the same Reason hated by the Court of *Versailles*? How great Partiality did not *France* shew in Favour of the Turks by the Treaty of *Belgrade*, when the Emperor *Charles VI.* was so simple as to neglect the Mediation of his sincere Allies the Maritime Powers, and to accept that of a secret Enemy, the present French King?

Moreover, what scandalous Treachery and Breach of public Faith did not *France* commit after the Decease of this Emperor, when she by the Treaty of *Vienna*, religiously for all Christians, engaged to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, and defend all the Austrian Dominions against any Power whatsoever? And for this her Declaration she was well paid by the excellent Countries of *Lorraine* and *Bar*: But how did *France* behave afterwards? Just as it is like she always will do: for the present French King was no sooner informed of the Emperor's Death, than

than he entred into an offensive League to dismember the same House he had so solemnly engaged to defend. Such gross Chicanery and such Elusion of Treaties are seldom heard of in History, which Example may make all Christian Princes afraid of treating with this perfidious Nation, and may be a constant Lesson and Caution to them to take Care, how far they engage themselves with a French Monarch.

But can it be believed, that the Empress Queen, whom *Lewis XV.* was going so dishonourably to strip of her hereditary Dominions in the last War, is now become his real Friend? Surely not: for the Reasons and Motives of their different Interests still subsist, and consequently a sincere Union is morally impossible; unless we will imagine that either *France* is wholly converted, or that *Austria* cannot see her true Interest, which are Suppositions altogether improbable. Their present Union is therefore a mysterious political Game, erected by cunning Address, entred into through Fear, and continued by Arts, Frauds and Dissimulation. They must constantly be watchful of each other, fearing that one should at last be a Dupe to the other. The French Marches in *Westphalia* must carefully be regarded by the Court of *Vienna*, where the Interest of *Lewis* is deeply concerned. But what will probably most affect these two proud Powers,

is

is a secret Distrust they live in, that the one will make a sudden and unexpected Peace with his Enemy to the Prejudice of the other, which may raise new secret Fears and perpetual Alarms. From this we may very reasonably conclude that the House of *Austria* will secretly wish *Great Britain* Prosperity at Sea, and also for the same Reason *France* will not be displeased to see the Austrians defeated by Land.

France, in order to be delivered from a general War, and the better to employ the most of her Strength against *England*, has united with *Austria*: And the latter, to be secure from the French and the Turks, has entred into an Alliance with *France*. *Austria* proposes in this War to reduce the Power of *Brandenburg* and to reconquer *Silesia*; but cannot do it without the Concurrence of the French King; and this latter intends to humble *England* and to erect a Naval Power equal to that of *Great Britain*; but dares not execute it, before he has his Hands free, or *Germany* in his Interest. This is the Key to the present unnatural Union between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Versailles*, and every judicious Reader may easily see that this Union is an artful Work, full of Diffimulation, Distrust and Fear, and therefore cannot be lasting.

The King of *Prussia* seems to know this very well: And unless the Imperial Court come

come to a Resolution to put into the Hands of *Lewis* some strong Towns in the Low-Countries or to give him some other Security, the Empress Queen must do her Business alone, and *Brandenburg* will be in no Danger. As for Promises, Assurances and artful Steps, she will have abundance of these from the French Court, during the whole Course of this War, they having more of this Kind to bestow than perhaps all the Courts of *Europe* put together.

In a natural System of *Europe* the Arts, Views and Intrigues of the French King towards the House of *Austria* are innumerable; being sensible that he cannot subvert and overturn *Germany* without dismembring or ruining this potent House, he is ready to put in Execution all Means tending to that End, without hazarding *France* too much. He will at all times represent the Imperial Court in the blackest Colours at *Constantinople*, *Warsaw* and *Berlin*; and he will create Jealousies between *Austria*, *Russia* and *England*, in order to detach them from each other, and will draw the Northern Potentates from her Interest by his annual Subsidies. But all this is a small Matter in Comparison of his Influence in *Germany*, for under the specious Title of being a Guarantee of the Peace of *Westphalia* he is able to use numberless fraudulent Stratagems.

G *Lewis,*

Lewis, in order to accomplish his Designs in *Germany*, will constantly oppose the Austrian Measures in the Imperial Diet: He will create a Jealousy and Distrust between the Head of the Empire and its Members: He will support the weaker discontented Princes against the stronger: He will study to hinder the Election of a King of the Romans; He will employ his Policy and Power to deprive the House of *Austria* of the Imperial Dignity, and flatter the Elector of *Bavaria* or any other Elector with this great Diadem, that such an Emperor may be too feeble to govern *Germany*, and under too strong Obligations to oppose the Designs of *France*. At last he will not fail to corrupt the German Ministers in the Diet, and to promote Disputes in Religion; and, when he is ruining the Protestants in *France*, to support them in *Germany*: All which barbarous and unchristian Conduct will answer the intended Views of that Prince intitled his most *Christian Majesty*, namely, to effect Dissensions, Divisions, Distrust and Factions, by which *Lewis* is like to be a great Gainer.

As for the Austrian Low-Countries, the French King having deprived the House of *Austria* of the two *Sicilies* in *Italy*, he will now impatiently wait for a favourable Conjunction to deprive her of those Provinces, which

which hitherto have effected so good a Harmony, Union and common Interest between her and the Maritime Powers, and will probably gratify an inconsiderable German Prince or a Prince of the House of *Bourbon* with this important Barrier, for the Height of the modern French Policy consists, as before observed, in taking Countries from powerful Princes and giving them to inferior ones, that *Europe*, being divided into a great many little Principalities, may at last be more easily subdued and brought under the Yoke of the *Grand Monarque*, who at present declares so great Moderation and Disinterestedness, and professes to entertain such pacific Systems towards his Neighbours and all *Europe*.

The Interests, Views and Intrigues of the French King towards this Republic consist in keeping her in Inactivity, Neutrality and a defenceless Condition. In order to effect this, he will not fail to represent the Necessity *Holland* lies under, as a trading State, to live in Peace with all her Neighbours; how much exhausted this Republic has been by intermeddling in the Quarrels of *France*, and how rich, powerful and happy the Dutch might have been, had they acted a neutral Part. He will, in the blackest manner, set forth the Court of *London*; and, with the Appearance of a Belgic Republican, re-

present to the States General the exorbitant Naval Power of *Great Britain*, the vast and extensive Commerce of that Nation, and the innumerable Treasures and great Riches got thereby. He will endeavour to shew, that all this is done at the Expence of the Republic, and that her being a Maritime Power and a Neighbour to *England* gives her a diametrically opposite Interest to that Crown: and will inforce all these Insinuations by mentioning the Wars that *Holland* sustained against *Cromwel* and *Charles II.* by which her Navy was greatly weakned, her Treasure drained, and her Provinces exhausted and almost ruined.

The French King will intirely forget to mention his Great-Grand-Father's Invasion of *Holland* in 1672, also his being himself the most dangerous Neighbour to the Dutch, and his own as well as his Predecessor's Views and Designs to ruin *Germany*, to weaken the Barriar and to overturn the Balance of *Europe*.

He will tell the Dutch of the Generosity of the French, and that they have had it in their Power to destroy the Republic; and the many Advantages *Holland* could reap from a good Intelligence and Trade with *France*, and how by those means she could once more attain her former Lustre and Grandeur. He will at last by his Money and Emissaries create great Jealousies, Distrust and Disputes between

between the United Provinces themselves ; misrepresent *Holland* to the Southern Provinces, and Those to *Holland* ; oppress the Party for the House of *Orange*, and support the Louvestein Faction : And thus by fraudulent Arts and infernal Subtleties foment, encourage and promote Dissension, Disputes and Differences, which tend to no other End than to render the Belgic Government unsteady, fluctuating and irregular, whereby it must at last be ruined. Above all, he will endeavour that the Austrian Barrier be not well provided with Garisons, that he, whenever his Eloquence, Complaisance and Assurances are ineffectual, may have it in his Power to threaten and awe the Dutch, and make them afraid of his Neighbourhood. In the mean time his most Christian Majesty will make Promises in abundance to protect the Republic against all her Enemies, and especially against *England* and *Prussia*, giving his Royal Word that nothing is more at his Heart than to maintain the Balance of *Europe*, the Tranquillity of *Germany*, and the Union and Welfare of all his Neighbours. Most obliging, extraordinary, Royal Expressions ; or, Words formed of Wind, which are neither kept or regarded !

The Arts, Views and Intrigues of the French King and his Ministers, since the Peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, have chiefly been employed to

Great Britain.

sow Seeds of Diffidence and Distrust between the Courts of *London* and *Vienna*; to weaken and attack our Colonies in *America*, and to increase and raise his Naval Power. Before the last general War the Forces of the House of *Brandenburg* were not well known, and *France* having no Power in the North, which she could make use of to awe the House of *Austria*, had her Eyes constantly turned thither: But now, since *Prussia* has distinguished herself and shewn the Imperial Court how dangerous a Neighbour she is, the Policy of *Vienna* is almost intirely directed to the Court of *Potzdam*, to prevent this growing Power's becoming more formidable.

Lewis, seeing this with incredible Joy, and finding that the King of *Prussia* is able to do his Business, carries his Intrigues and Politics so far as to act seemingly against his own Interest, and to flatter the House of *Austria* with his Assistance, which he in his Heart really wishes to be humbled. Having at present almost all *Germany* in his Interest; where Fire and Sword must be the Lot of the Inhabitants, and keeping the poor Dutch in Fear, Silence and Submission, he thinks it is a proper Time to employ his whole Strength against *Great Britain* and her rich Colonies, in order to execute *Colbert's* Scheme, and to make *France* a Maritime Power. This Scheme could never be accomplished so long as a close Union and real

real Friendship subsisted between the House of *Austria* and the Maritime Powers: But, dreadful Thoughts! the Prospect for us is not at all agreeable: And should *France* be able to complete this Scheme, and erect a Naval Power equal to that of *Great Britain*, and have such large Territories in *America* under her Power as we are possessed of, *Europe* is undone, and the Fifth Universal Monarchy will assuredly take place. For so much Power united with so much Policy and supported with the inexhaustible Treasures of the *West Indies*, must effect vast and destructive Things.

The general and most remarkable Views and Intrigues of the Cabinet of *Versailles* towards *Great Britain* are these following.

1. The French King will endeavour as much as is in his Power to sow Jealousies and Diffidence between the Courts of *London* and *Vienna*, and always misrepresent one of them to the other, that they may both so much the easier fall into the Snares designed for them.

2. The Grand Monarque will likewise endeavour to execute the like Schemes at the Courts of *Petersburg*, *Stockholm*, *Copenhagen*, the *Hague*, *Madrid* and *Lisbon*; and will falsely portray the Pride, Insolence and Avarice of *Great Britain*, and that she intends to have the sole Dominion over the whole Ocean, to govern the Commerce of all the World, and that

thereby the Trade of the other European Powers will be in a great measure precarious.

3. He will particularly use such sort of Language to the House of *Bourbon*, and encourage King *Ferdinand*, *Don Carlos* and *Don Philip* to do their utmost to carry on Trade, and instead of the passive Commerce hitherto usual in the Countries of *Spain* and *Italy* to aim at and push on an active Commerce, by manufacturing their own Products. He will oblige them to increase their Naval Strength, well knowing that a general active Trade in *Europe* will be more destructive to the Wealth, Power and Resources of *Great Britain* than a bloody War.

4. He will be very desirous to bring about a real Rupture between *England* and *Holland*, that these natural Allies and Sea-Potentates may ruin and destroy one another's Naval Power without exposing his. This at present seems a very difficult Thing; yet the French Court will sooner or later try it if possible, remembering the great Advantages *France* gained in the last Century from the Quarrels of *Cromwell* and *Charles II.* with the Seven United Provinces, when they had almost intirely destroyed one another's Naval Strength and Power.

5. He will do his utmost to ruin the English Trade in the *Levant*, by representing to the Grand Signior the high Prices of their Goods, and especially of their Cloth, and
declaring

declaring that the French is much better as well as of a lower Price. He will speak of the great Services he has done the *Ottoman Porte*, and promise to do innumerable more, whenever the Turks are attacked by the House of *Austria* and the Russian Empire. He will tell the Sultan that his Interest is diametrically opposite to that of *Great Britain*, and that he can never expect any Assistance but rather Insults from that Maritime Power. These Insinuations will be backed with large Presents to the Grand Vizier, who is said to have greater Affection for French Pistoles and other foreign Coin, than for either his own Life or Dignity.

6. He will employ all his Genius, Art and Power to misrepresent the Court of *London* to all the Princes in *Germany*, and tell them that *England* has shewn great Partiality in all the late Wars to the House of *Austria*, and that the Courts of *London* and *Vaenna* design no less than to make them Slaves to the Imperialists. This Representation is of no Force at present; but it will be used after the War with great Art and Dexterity. His most Christian Majesty will then generously offer to protect the little German Princes against all such ambitious Schemes of *Great Britain* and the House of *Austria*. A most generous Protection! and as natural a one as committing the Sheep to the Protection of the Wolf.

7. He

7. He will constantly endeavour to have an Influence in the domestic Affairs of *Great Britain*, in order to create Divisions, Factions and Civil Wars: And he will spare neither Labour nor Treasure to sow Differences between the King and the People, the Court and the Country Parties, the Whigs and Tories.

8. He is very well pleased when the British Ministers employ their Time and Strength against one another, and weaken themselves by their Writings, Intrigues and Disputes. By this he is a great Gainer; for then the common Enemy is the less regarded.

9. He will endeavour to find an Opportunity to corrupt some English Ministers, and have some of the Discontented in his Pay, that he may know the secret Designs and Affairs of the State.

10. He will bestow large Sums upon some particular Families, and keep a secret Correspondence with some Jacobites to try what can be done in Favour of the Family of the *Stuarts*.

11. He will take a particular Care of the Pretender and his Family; and, if the Male-Issue should fail, would feign, create and raise other Pretenders, in order upon all Occasions to alarm and disturb *Great Britain* with one or other of this popish and immortal Race.

12. He

12. He wishes all Prosperity to the Roman Catholics in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, while he is destroying the remaining Protestants in *France*. He will be very well pleased to see the Number of Sects in Religion and Disputes in the Church increased, which may sooner or later give Britons great Uneasiness at Home.

13. He will represent in the most odious and false Colours the Affairs of the English Nation in the *East* and *West Indies*; he will corrupt the Indian Princes to insult and attack the British Settlements; he will stir up the American Slaves to Rebellion, and do his utmost to extirpate the English and ruin their Colonies by Fire and Sword.

14. He will try all Arts possible, and use all Means to increase his Naval Power, so as to overthrow that of the British. And if he shall be able to effect this, *England* must be continually alarmed with Invasions at Home, and *America* be left to his Discretion.

15. He will command his Subjects to fit out Privateers instead of fitting out Merchant Ships. By this he will probably be a great Gainer, for the Situation of *France* and the extensive Trade of *England* must necessarily give him a great Advantage.

16. He will take measures for the good Management of his Affairs at *Madrid* and the *Hague*, that French Goods may be carried in Dutch and Spanish Ships, that he, without

without hazarding his own Vessels, may not want Naval Stores, Ammunition and all Sorts of Provisions, knowing too well, that the chief Passion of the Hollanders is Love of Money, and that this Passion is invincible, and that to avoid a Quarrel with the Dutch, the English dare not look so sharp after them as they ought.

17. He will increase the Doubts and Disputes in this Nation, whether *Great Britain* ought to meddle with foreign Differences or the Affairs of the Continent, and above all will raise an Alarm, Jealousy and Distrust on Account of *H—r*, representing that that Country has a different Interest from *England*, and that she only intends to squander away in her private Quarrels the Men and Treasure of *Great Britain*, till she is become so powerful, that she at last can awe and prescribe Laws to *England* in her Turn.

18. He will attack the Electorate of *Hanover* and use all means to draw the principal Force and Attention of the Court of *London* from *America* to *Europe*, and by his Power in *Germany* to force *Great Britain* to a dishonourable and disadvantageous Peace. These are the general and most remarkable Intrigues which constantly employ his most Christian Majesty and his Privy Council; and innumerable more might be reckoned up, if the narrow Compass of this small Treatise would permit.

BEFORE.

BEFORE we conclude it may not be improper to speak a little of the Interest of *Great Britain* with relation to the Affairs on the Continent, especially seeing this Matter is often mentioned by Numbers in this Kingdom. 'Tis natural and easy to perceive that the Balance of *Europe* is lost whenever *Germany* is reduced and enslaved, and 'tis equally easy to know that *Germany* in her present Situation is not at all a Match for *France*; for it is not more to be supposed and expected that all the German Princes will sincerely unite against *France*, than we can expect Mortals without Sin, Ambition, Envy, Jealousy, Hatred and Revenge. Therefore if *Great Britain* should permit *Germany* to be conquered by *France*, and intirely neglect the Affairs of the Continent, she would not only lose all her foreign Trade by such a Neglect, but, what is worse, and dreadful to think, be at last conquered herself.

On the other side if *Great Britain* will engage in all the Quarrels of *Germany* or other Wars on the Continent, she cannot maintain her Character of being a pacific Nation, a Trading People and a Maritime Power, and would thereby disoblige more Princes than she could gain Friends and Allies. This would interrupt her Trade, squander away her Treasures, destroy her Soldiers Abroad, and exhaust her People at Home.

Great

Great Britain is therefore not obliged to have her Eye so much upon the Affairs of the Continent, as to engage herself in foreign Wars, except when her Interest is directly or indirectly concerned: and particularly; 1. When the Balance of *Europe* is in danger of being lost. 2. When the Protestant Religion is evidently persecuted, and in danger of being oppressed and ruined. 3. When the Liberty of the Baltic Sea is threatened, and any one of the Northern Princes aspires to be an arbitrary Master of the *Sound*, the Harbours and Trade therein.

The intelligent Reader may easily perceive whether either of these three Things exist in *Europe* at present. The Balance of Power cannot be lost, when the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon* are in Alliance. The new Guaranty of the Peace of *Westphalia* is a Bulwark against the Oppression of the Protestant Religion: And in the North every thing is in perfect Tranquillity.

Would Britons exert their whole Naval Power against their perfidious Neighbour, would they fit out and support strong Fleets with all their Treasures, would they appoint experienced and resolute Commanders, would they act with their former Courage, Wisdom and Experience, and lay aside all Differences and Discords in this critical Conjuncture: Such a Conduct executed with Vigour, would infallibly be crowned with Success, and it would

would be a Question, whether the French could have any Ships at the End of the War; for their whole Naval Power might be destroyed. And what could *France* then do either in *America* or *Europe*? where would her great Influence then be, and also her vast Intrigues and her beloved Scheme of Universal Monarchy? where could she have Money to carry on her Wars continually, when her Navy and Trade were ruined? She would then be like a young, ambitious and strong-bodied Person, who was become quiet and humble and extenuated by Want, Misery and Hunger.

Such was the low Situation of *France* a little before and some Years after the Peace of *Utrecht*, which obliged her to lay aside her Pride and Insolence. She was in that bloody and long War so severely punished by the Allies for all her Arts, Frauds, Intrigues and shameful Chicaneries towards her Neighbours, that she will never forget it. But she ought to have been more humbled, and her Power more lessened, according to the Designs and Intentions of the Great *Marlborough*; for then had *England*, nay all *Europe*, to Day enjoyed more Peace, Tranquillity and Happiness.

THE END.



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A TABLE of the Present SOVEREIGNS, QUEENS, and SUCCESSORS in *Europe*.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Kings.</i>	<i>Queens.</i>	<i>Successors.</i>
England.	George II. 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years old.	Dead.	George William.
France.	Lewis XV. 47 Years old.	Mary Lezinsky, Daughter of Stanislaus.	Lewis. Dauphin.
Spain.	Ferdinand VI. 44 Years old.	Mary Magdalena of Portugal.	Don Carlos of Naples.
Austria.	Francis. 49 Years. Emperor.	Maria Theresa, Empress Queen. 40 Years old.	Joseph Archduke.
Portugal	Don Joseph. 43 Years old.	Mary Anne, Infanta of Spain.	No Issue Male.
Sardinia.	Charles Emanuel Victor. 56 Years.	Dead.	Victor Amadeus.
Naples.	Don Carlos. 41 Years old.	Mary Amelia, from Saxony.	Don Philip of Parma.
Prussia.	Charles Frederick. 45 Years old.	Elizabeth Christina.	The King has no Children; but his eldest Brother is de- clared Successor.
Poland.	Augustus III. 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ Years old.	Mary Josepha of Austria.	Poland is an Elective Kingdom.
Denmark.	Frederick V. 34 Years old.	Juliana Maria of Brunf- wick Wolfenbutter.	Christian.
Sweden.	Adolph Frederick 47 Years old.	Louisa Ulrica of Prussia.	Gustaw.
Russia.		Elizabeth. Empress. 48 Years old.	Peter Foedorowitz.
Turkey.	Osman III. Sultan.	The young beautiful La- dies in the Seraglio.	
The Ecclesi- astical State.	Benedictus XIV. Pope. 72 Years old.	Marriage is regarded as a Thing unclean by the Holy Sec.	The Popes are elected.

Great GENIUSES in *EUROPE*, from the
YEAR 1630, to the YEAR 1757.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Reigning Princes.</i>	<i>Warriors.</i>	<i>Ministers of State.</i>
England.	William III. George I. George II. <i>living.</i>	Blake. Cromwel. Marlborough. D. of Cumberland. <i>l.</i>	Pitt. <i>living.</i>
Sweden.	Gustavus Adolphus. Charles X. Charles XII.	Baner. Torstenfon. Wrangel. Renskiold. Stenbock.	Oxenstierna. Goertz. Theslin. <i>living.</i>
Denmark.	Christian IV.	Tordenschiold.	
Russia.	Peter Alexiowitz and Catherina his Consort.	Munnick. <i>living.</i> Laschy.	Bestuchef. <i>living.</i>
Prussia.	Frederick William Frederick III. <i>living.</i>	Schwerin. Keith. <i>living.</i>	
Austria.	Maria Theresa. <i>living.</i>	Montecuculi. Eugene.	
France.	Lewis XIV.	Turenne. Conde. Luxembourg. Villars. Vendome. Count of Saxe. Belleisle. <i>living.</i>	Richelieu. Mazarin. Louvois. Colbert. Fleuri. D'Argenson. <i>living.</i>
Spain.	Elizabeth of Parma.		Alberoni.

The Principal TREATIES in EUROPE,

The Treaty of Westphalia.	1648	Between the Emperor and France, Sweden and the Protestant German Princes.	Elfas, Brisac and Philipsburg were yielded to France. Pomerania, Bremen, Verden and Wismar to Sweden. A free Exercise of Religion was allowed to Germany.	The Treaty of Passarow.
The Treaty of Oliva.	1660	Between Sweden and her Enemies.	The King of Poland renounced all Claim to the Crown of Sweden, and Schonen, Halland and Blekinge were yielded to the latter Power.	The Alliance of Vienna.
The Treaty of Breda.	1667	Between England and Holland.	The Commercial Disputes were ended.	The Alliance of Hanover.
The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.	1668	Between France and Spain.	The Spanish Flanders were yielded to France.	The Treaty of Vienna.
The Treaty of Nimwegen.	1679	Between France and the Allies.	French Comté was delivered to Lewis XIV.	The Peace of Vienna.
The Treaty of Ryswick.	1697	Between France and the Allies.	Almost all the French Conquests were restored.	The Treaty of Belgrade.
The Treaty of Carlowitz.	1699	Between the Emperor and the Turks.	Transylvania was yielded to the Emperor.	The Treaty of Breslau.
The Treaty of Altranstادت.	1706	Between Sweden and Saxony.	King Augustus of Poland was dethroned.	The Treaty of Altranstادت.
The Treaty of Utrecht.	1713	Between the House of Bourbon and the Allies.	Spain was given to Philip V. Sicily to the Duke of Savoy, Gibraltar and Minorca to Great Britain, and Lombardy with the Low Countries to Austria.	The Treaty of Dresden.
The Treaty of Rastad-Baden.	1714	Between France and Germany.	The Peace of Utrecht was accepted, and King Philip of Spain acknowledged.	The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

P E, from the YEAR 1648 to 1748.

The Treaty of Passarowitz.	1718	Between the Turks and the Emperor.	Belgrade was yielded to the Emperor.
The Alliance of Vienna.	1725	Between the House of Austria, Russia and Spain.	Spain effected this Alliance because of France's being so closely united with Great Britain.
The Alliance of Hanover.	1725	Between France, England, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.	France and the Maritime Powers entered into this Alliance of love to Peace, and to counter-balance the Alliance of Vienna.
The Treaty of Vienna.	1731	Between England and the House of Austria.	The Pragmatic Sanction was guaranteed by the Maritime Powers.
The Peace of Vienna.	1735	Between the House of Bourbon and the Emperor.	Lorrain and Bar were yielded to France; the two Sicilies to Don Carlos; Parma and Placentia to the Emperor; and Tuscany to the Duke of Lorrain. France guaranteed also the Pragmatic Sanction.
The Treaty of Belgrade.	1739	Between the Ottoman Porte and the Emperor.	Servia, Walachia and Belgrade were conquered by the Turks.
The Treaty of Breslaw.	1742	Between Austria and the King of Prussia.	Silesia and the County of Glatz were given to the Prussian King.
The Treaty of Abo.	1743	Between Sweden and Russia.	A small District of Finland was yielded to the Czarina.
The Treaty of Dresden.	1745	Between Prussia and Austria, Saxony.	The King of Prussia had One million of Crowns of the Saxons, and Silesia was again yielded to him. He acknowledged the present Emperor.
The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.	1748	Between the Allies and the House of Bourbon.	Austria made an entire Cession of Parma, Placentia and Guastella to the Infant Don Philip.

A Useful POLITICAL TABLE for the Whole

<i>German Countries.</i>	<i>Reigning Princes.</i>	<i>Metropolises.</i>	<i>Forces.</i>	<i>Revenues</i>	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Religion.</i>
Emperor.	Francis.	Franckfort.			Limited.	Popish
Brandenburg.	Charles Frederick.	Berlin.	50000 Men.	See Prussia.	Absolute.	Protestant
Saxony.	Augustus.	Dresden.	25000	250000 <i>l.</i>	Absolute.	Lutheran
Bohemia.	Maria Theresa.	Prague.	25000	See Austria.	Absolute.	Popish
Bavaria.	Maximilian Joseph.	Munich.	25000	400000 <i>l.</i>	Absolute.	Popish
Palatinate.	Charles Philip.	Manheim.	18000	250000 <i>l.</i>	Absolute.	Popish Protestant
Hanover.	George II.	Hanover.	28000	480000 <i>l.</i>	Absolute.	The Reformed Lutheran Popish.
Mentz.	John Frederick.	Mentz.	6000	100000 <i>l.</i>	Absolute.	Popish
Cologne.	Clement Augustus.	Bonn.	12000	150000 <i>l.</i>	Absolute.	Popish
Triers.	Francis George.	Triers.	8000	100000 <i>l.</i>	Absolute.	Popish
Hesse Cassel.	William. II.	Cassel.	15000	200000 <i>l.</i>	Absolute.	Protestant
Holstein Gottorp.	Peter Foedorowitz.	Tonningen.	12000	140000 <i>l.</i>	Absolute.	Protestant

Whole GERMANIC BODY.

[Numb. IV.]

Religion.	Universities.	Produce.	Imports.	Natural Allies.	Titles.
Popish.				Russia and the Maritime Powers.	The first Potentate in Europe.
Protestantism.	Franckfort, Duisburg and Hall.	See Prussia.	See Prussia.	France, Sweden and Denmark.	Elector and Grand Chamberlain.
Lutheran.	Leipsick and Wittenberg.	Porcelaine, Corn, Hemp, Flax, &c.	Wine, Salt and Spices.	Austria, Russia and Poland.	Elector and Grand Marshal.
Popish.	Prague.	Corn, Glafs, Silver and Iron.	Manufacture-Wares.	Russia, England, Holland and Sardinia.	Elector and Cup Bearer.
Popish.	Ingolstadt.	Silver, Copper, Corn and Linnen.	Wine and Manufacture-Wares.	The House of Bourbon.	Elector and High Steward.
Popish and Protestant.	Heildeberg.	Wine, Corn and Fruits, &c.	Salt and Manufacture-Wares.	Austria and the Maritime Powers.	Elector and High Treasurer.
The Reformed, Lutheran and Popish.	Helmstadt and Gottingen.	Corn, Cattle, Timber and Linnen, &c.	Wine, Salt and Spices.	England, Holland and Austria.	Elector and High Treasurer.
Popish.	Mentz and Erfurt.	Corn and Wine.	All Sorts of Manufactures.	Austria and the Maritime Powers.	Elector and Great Chancellor of Germany.
Popish.	Ecolgne.	Corn and Wine.	Salt and Manufactures.	Austria and the Maritime Powers.	Elector and Great Chancellor of Italy.
Popish.	Triers.	Wine and Corn.	Salt and Manufactures.	Austria and the Maritime Powers.	Elector and Great Chancellor of Gau and Aries.
Protestantism.	Altorf and Gießen.	Corn, Oil and Linnen.	Silk-Manufactures and Spices.	Austria, England, and Holland.	Landgrave.
Protestantism.	Kiel.	Corn and Cattle.	Wine, Salt and Spices.	Russia, England and Austria.	Duke.

The most Remarkable BATTLES in EUROPE,

France and Spain.					
Places.	Conqueror.	Year.	Places.	Conqueror.	Year.
Battle of Rocroi.	Great Conde.	1643	Battle of Luzara.	Eugene.	1702
Battle of Lens.	Conde.	1644	Battle of Friedlingen.	Villars.	1703
Battle of St Antony.	Turenne.	1652	Battle of Hockstet.	Marlbrough.	1704
Battle of Arras.	Turenne.	1654	Battle of Ramellies.	Marlbrough.	1705
Battle of Dunes.	Turenne.	1658	Battle of Turin.	Eugene.	1706
Battle of Friburg.	Conde.	1648	Battle of Almanza.	Berwick.	1707
Battle of Sintzheim.	Turenne.	1674	Battle of Oudenard.	Marlbrough.	1708
Battle of Ladimbourg.	Turenne.	1674	Battle of Malplaquet.	Marlbrough.	1709
Battle of Mulhausen.	Turenne.	1674	Battle of Saragossa.	Starenberg.	1710
Battle of Turkheim.	Turenne.	1675	Battle of Villa Viciosa.	Vendome.	1710
Battle of Senef.	Conde.	1676	Battle of Denain.	Villars.	1712
Battle of Montcassel.	Luxembourg.	1677	Battle of Parma.	Coigni.	1734
Battle of St Dennis.	William.	1678	Battle of Guastalla.	Charles Emanuel.	1734
Battle of Fleurus.	Luxembourg.	1690	Battle of Bitonto.	Montemar.	1735
Battle of Leuses.	Luxembourg.	1691	Battle of Dettingen.	King George II.	1743
Battle of Steenkirk.	Luxembourg.	1692	Battle of Pont.	Charles Emanuel.	1743
Battle of Nervinde.	Luxembourg.	1693	Battle of Fontenoy.	Marshal Saxe.	1745
Battle of Spireback.	De Lorges.	1693	Battle of Rottofredo.	Charles Emanuel.	1746
Battle of Stafard.	Catinat.	1694	Battle of Rocoux.	Marshal Saxe.	1746
Battle of Ter.	Noailles.	1694	Battle of Lawfeldt.	Marshal Saxe.	1747

Between the House of Bourbon and Austria, England, Holland, Portugal, Sardinia and Germany.

Between Sweden and Austria, Russia, Denmark.
Between Turkey and Austria.

P E, from the YEAR 1630 to 1757.

[Numb. V.]

	Between Sweden and Austria, Russia, Denmark.				Between Turkey and Austria.		
	Places.	Conqueror.	Year.		Places.	Conqueror.	Year.
Between Sweden and Austria, Russia, Denmark.	Battle of Leipfick.	Gustavus Adolph.	1631	Between Turkey and Austria.	Battle of Zanta.	Eugene.	1697
	Battle of Lutzen.	Gustavus Adolph.	1632		Battle of Petervaradin.	Eugene.	1716
	Battle of Nordlingen.	Ferdinand III.	1634		Battle of Belgrade.	Eugene.	1717
	Battle of Leipfick.	Baner.	1637		Battle of Crotzka.	Grand Vizier.	1739
	Battle of Tabor.	Torstenfon	1644		Battle of Molwitz.	Charles Frederick	1741
	Battle of Warshaw.	Charles X.	1656		Battle of Czaflaw.	Charles Frederick	1742
	Battle of Lund.	Charles XI.	1676		Battle of Friedberg.	Charles Frederick	1745
	Battle of Halmftad.	Charles XI.	1677		Battle of Sladentz.	Charles Frederick	1745
	Battle of Narva.	Charles XII.	1700		Battle of Lovofitz.	Charles Frederick	1756
	Battle of Duna.	Charles XII.	1701		Camp of Pirna.	Taken.	1756
	Battle of Cliffow.	Charles XII.	1702		Battle of Prague.	Charles Frederick	1757
	Battle of Travenftad.	Rensckiold.	1706		Battle of Edgehill.	Lindfey.	1642
	Battle of Willna.	Peter Alexowitz.	1708		Battle of Marfton-Moor.	Fairfax.	1644
	Battle of Pultawa.	Peter Alexowitz.	1709		Battle of Nafeby.	Cromwel.	1645
	Battle of Hellfingborg.	Stenbock.	1710		Battle of Prefton.	Cromwel.	1648
Between Turkey and Austria.	Battle of Gadebafh.	Stenbock.	1712	Civil Wars in Great Britain and Ireland.	Battle of Dunbar.	Cromwel.	1650
	Battle of Leventz.	Duke of Lorrain.	1663		Battle of Worcefter.	Cromwel.	1651
	Battle of St Gothard.	Duke of Lorrain.	1664		Battle of Boyne.	William III.	1690
	Battle of Vienna.	John Sobiefki.	1683		Battle of Aghrim.	Ginkle.	1691
	Battle of Salankeman.	Duke of Lorrain.	1691		Battle of Culloden.	D. of Cumberland	1746

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